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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XII. NO. 35. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS

BUFFALO BULL GORED

BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

After All Manner of Attempts to Intimidate Public Meetings, and After Vainly Seeking to Terrorize the Party by False Imprisonment, the Superintendent of Police Bull is Knocked Out in Court.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 21.—There is at last something definite to report about the conflict of the Socialist Labor Party with the "anarchists in police uniform." The S. L. P. comes out from the first round with flying colors and confusion and dissension break out in the enemy's camp. Here is the way it came:

On Wednesday the 12th instant, Comrade B. Reinstein was tried before Judge Volger in the Municipal Court, on a charge containing three points; obstruction of streets and sidewalks (!), refusal to obey the orders of police (!), and resistence to police officers in the exercise of their duty (!). The police department was represented by Attorney Arthur Eiss from the corporation counsel's office. He produced as witnesses the sergeant and two patrolmen, who arrested Reinstein on Saturday, October 25. Our lawyer made them admit on the stand, under oath, that there was not the slightest foundation, in fact, for their charge of resistance, and that Reinstein, while emphatically refusing to stop speaking, when the police ordered him to stop, quietly walked over with them to the station as soon as he was arrested. Our lawyer also pointed out in open court, that all those trumped-up charges were mere subterfuges; that at the bottom of the matter was the desire of the police to break up those meetings merely because they were conducted by the Socialist Labor Party; that the police was thereby violating constitutional rights of citizens and was committing outrageous discrimination.

After the three police officers were through "testifying" for the city, our lawyer, without calling the defendant or any one of our witnesses to the stand, moved that the complaint of the city against Reinstein be dismissed. A lively discussion then followed, between our lawyer, the judge and Mr. Eiss from the corporation counsel's office. The latter put up as good a fight for a bad cause, as one could. During the argument he pointed out that other meetings were held because a permit from the police was secured. Our lawyer then rejoined, that there is no provision in law requiring such a permit. Unable to deny that fact, Mr. Eiss stated that it was "always customary to apply for such permits." "Then it is pretty near time to put a stop to such a bad custom," answered our lawyer. After a few more such clinches the judge granted the motion of our lawyer, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. Eiss, feeling keenly the public slap in the face thus given by the Socialist Labor Party to the office he represented, to Superintendent Bull and his department, and to all the dark powers back of them, declared that he wanted to have a few days to consult with Mr. Feldman, the corporation counsel himself, as to the question of appealing from the decision of the judge. He dragged the thing out ever since, and now our lawyer has learned at last from Mr. Feldman that he does not think of appealing; that he is perfectly satisfied to let the matter rest where it is; and that on the contrary he believes that Police Superintendent Bull had no business from the start to interfere with our meetings, as he recognizes our right to hold such meetings!

As the crowd is generally with the victor, we were complimented on all sides for our victory and generally the case created quite a sensation in the city. The reputation of the Socialist Labor Party has gained very much by it.

To-morrow (Saturday) we will have again an open air meeting to test the police on the point of removing the stand and dispersing the crowd, as they did on October 31.

If the weather does not interfere and the meeting is held and anything of interest develops, I shall telegraph to you. B. Reinstein.

BUFFALO POLICE DEFEATED.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The meeting which Section Buffalo decided to hold in order to test the validity of the recent free speech decision in its favor, was held last Saturday evening. It lasted forty minutes, when, owing to the cold weather, it was adjourned. There was no police interference.

Partial Minnesota Returns.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 24.—The vote in the following named counties of this State is as follows: Ramsey county, for governor, Van Lear, S. L. P., 416; Nash, Kangaroo, 316. Hennepin county, Van Lear, 648; Nash, 636. Goodhue county, Van Lear, 13; Nash, 4. Winona county, Van Lear, 233; Nash, 53. Red Lake county, Van Lear, 46; Nash, 37. St. Louis county, Van Lear, 140; Nash, 44. Henning county, Van Lear, 75; Nash, 54.

FULLER NEW YORK STATE RETURNS.

Further and complete returns from 31 out of 61 counties in the State give the S. L. P. 14,939, to 12,466 in the same counties two years ago.

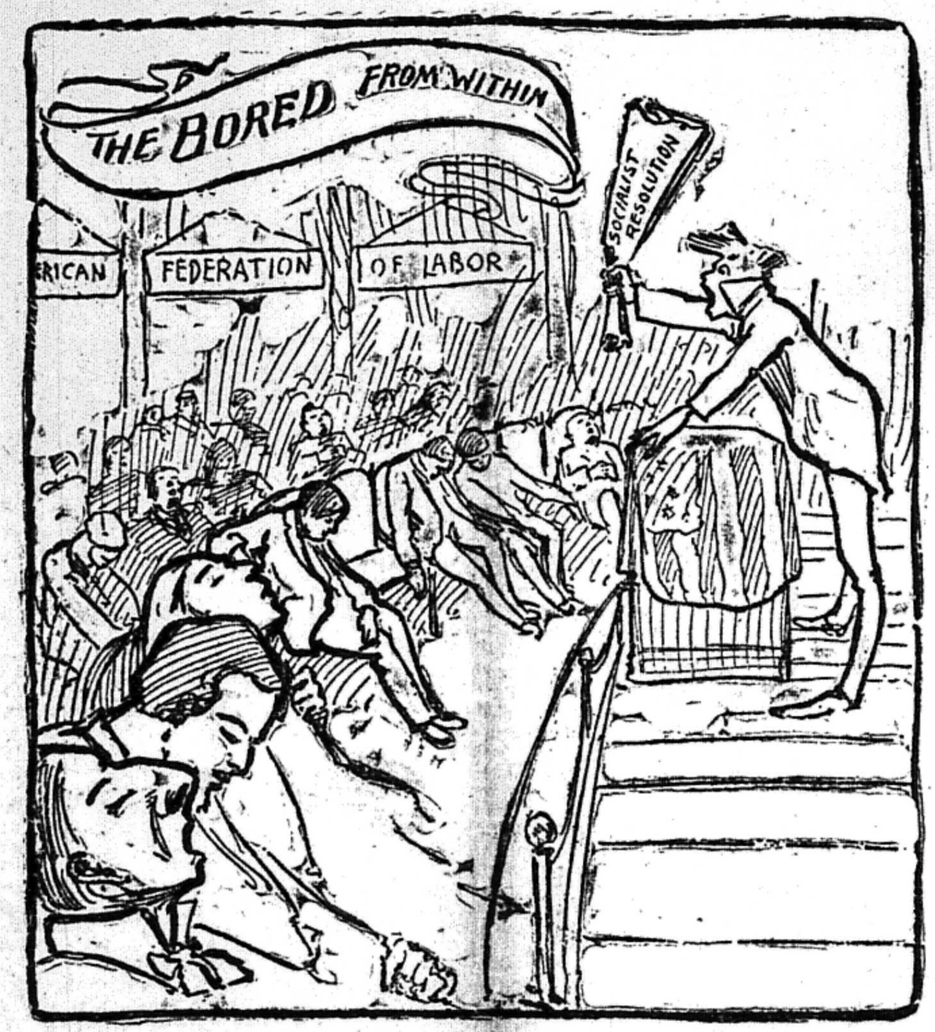
Counties.	De Leon	Corregan.
Albany	441	238
Allegany	45	14
Broome	61	29
Cattaraugus	53	21
Cayuga	192	176
Chautauqua	172	57
Clinton	16	15
Dutchess	49	65
Erie	1,023	947
Essex	29	12
Fulton	177	186
Genesse	43	66
Herkimer	116	54
Jefferson	126	58
Kings	2,881	1,925
Monroe	845	462
Nassau	31	20
New York	5,829	5,395
Onondaga	456	1,135
Ontario	25	17
Orange	187	77
Queens	370	274
Rensselaer	489	229
Richmond	125	153
St. Lawrence	58	33
Saratoga	110	26
Schenectady	287	247
Suffolk	61	33
Ulster	48	35
Washington	55	21
Westchester	544	446
Totals	14,939	12,466

Vote by Counties in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 20.—Following is the vote by counties on Secretary of State:

Counties.	Hayes. Socialist.	Adams. S. L. P.
Allen	24	9
Adams	11	9
Ashland	6	1
Ashtabula	365	56
Athens	20	20
Auglaize	18	4
Belmont	128	32
Brown	5	2
Butler	383	162
Carroll	11	10
Champaign	23	2
Clark	603	58
Clermont	42	7
Clinton	4	3
Columbiana	98	43
Coshocton	16	7
Crawford	133	8
Cuyahoga	2,199	673
Darke	12	2
Defiance	14	9
Delaware	32	4
Erie	47	37
Fairfield	11	3
Fayette	5	1
Franklin	145	68
Fulton	17	2
Gallia	3	3
Geauga	3	3
Greene	156	10
Guernsey	17	4
Hamilton	4,373	739
Hancock	94	7
Hardin	16	7
Harrison	5	..
Henry	4	3
Highland	9	3
Hocking	11	6
Holmes	3	..
Huron	57	8
Jackson	9	8
Jefferson	41	26
Knox	10	5
Lake	16	4
Lawrence	8	4
Licking	12	1
Logan	30	5
Lorain	70	19
Lucas	1,605	205
Madison	3	3
Mahoning	90	38
Marion	6	3
Medina	46	5
Meigs	23	5
Mercer	9	1
Miami	42	9
Monroe	14	22
Montgomery	1,007	140
Morgan	1	2
Morrow	18	2
Muskingum	156	14
Noble	2	1
Ottawa	5	1
Paulding	6	10
Perry	14	14
Pickaway	10	2
Pike	5	2
Portage	32	5
Preble	12	8
Putnam	78	17
Richland	169	16
Ross	48	12
Sandusky	76	6
Scioto	237	13
Seneca	150	12
Shelby	23	6
Stark	265	124
Summit	317	74
Trumbull	164	24
Tuscarawas	82	74
Union	1	2
Van Wert	13	5
Vinton	1	..
Warren	19	2
Washington	12	6
Williams	58	12
Wood	65	7
Wayne	34	8
Wyandot	28	3
Totals	14,270	2,983

The vote last year was 1688. This gives us a gain of 1205.



ECHOES FROM NEW ORLEANS

[The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was then entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." It was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That pictorial synopsis so graphically, philosophically and lucidly portrayed, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring scenes of the "Debate on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L., that it fits exactly the "Debate" of the following (1901) year, and exactly the "Debate" of this year, held in New Orleans. In fact it photographs the farce that underlies this A. F. of L. Debate ideas. For this reason it is reproduced this year under the above heading, and will continue henceforth to be reproduced from year to year until the day, foreseen by Gompers as not far distant, when his pure and simple capitalistically constructed bodies will be fighting one another behind barricades on the streets. The farce of these "Debates" will then be ended.]

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly on the lower extremities of the trousers of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong when they did it themselves, and who never retreated unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves, and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it—went again, and nobdy was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it, that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at $6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blows who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest,—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold: the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows become as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the esiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer opened his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just enough to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat about the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat in our time by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause. This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class: and

"Whereas, it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received:

"Be it resolved, that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class: and be it further

"Resolved, that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Social Democrats Offer no Opposition to Him.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.—Despite Samuel Gompers' opposition to the Social Democrats' resolution pledging the A. F. of L. to "Socialism" offered a few days ago at the convention and defeated, he was unanimously re-elected president of that body. The Social Democrats did not offer one bit of opposition but meekly voted for the man who "sat down on them."

ILLINOIS VOTE.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—The official vote, as announced, is as follows. Complete for the State:

For State Senator Nelson, S.D.	19,945
Renner, Socialist Labor	8,525

COOK COUNTY VOTE.

For Sheriff:	
Larson, S. D.	13,154
Sale, Socialist Labor Party	5,973
Superior court judge:	
Pardech, S. D.	14,037
Keegan, Socialist Labor	6,205
Member of the Board of Review:	
Worchoskey, S. D.	13,853
Martin, Sosialist Labor	6,161

S. L. P. vote in Cook county, Illinois, in 1900, 434; April, 1901, for mayor, 679; spring, 1902, 1,409.

The candidates of the Kangaroo "Socialist" party got lengthy booms from the capitalist press. Our vote has been made by the street meetings. The "Socialist" party's vote has been made by boring from within the unions.

WASHINGTON RETURNS.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 22.—Election returns canvassed to November 15 for congress and supreme court judge are as follows:

KINGS COUNTY.

For congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 284; McCormick, S. L. P., 280; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 286; Shurlock, S. D. P., 853; Burgess, S. D. P., 889; Scott, S. D. P., 904.
For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 295; Neil, S. D. P., 935.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

For Congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 52; McCormick, S. L. P., 53; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 51; Shurlock, S. D. P., 349; Burgess, S. D. P., 354; Scott, S. D. P., 354.
For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 53; Neil, S. D. P., 370.

PIERCE COUNTY.

For congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 106; McCormick, S. L. P., 116; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 106; Shurlock, S. D. P., 358; Burgess, S. D. P., 365; Scott, S. D. P., 363.
For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 115; Neil, S. D. P., 371.

WHATCOMB COUNTY.

For justice supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 50; Neil, S. D. P., 404.

LEWIS COUNTY.

For congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 16; McCormick, S. L. P., 15; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 15; Shurlock, S. D. P., 78; Burgess, S. D. P., 78; Scott, S. D. P., 77.
For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 14; Neil, S. D. P., 65.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

For congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 8; McCormick, S. L. P., 9; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 10; Shurlock, S. D. P., 6; Burgess, S. D. P., 6; Scott, S. D. P., 6.
For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 10; Neil, S. D. P., 2.

ADAMS COUNTY.

For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 6; Neil, S. D. P., 0.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

For justice of supreme court:
Hoag, S. L. P., 11; Neil, S. D. P., 256.

Minneapolis Vote.

The official count for this city is as follows:

Socialist Labor Party.—Governor, Thomas Van Lear, 648; Mayor, W. B. Hammond, 704; Congress, 5th District, Martin Hanson, 421. In 1900: Governor, 187; Mayor, 231.

Social Democratic Party.—Governor, Nash, 636; Mayor, Rayner, 354; Congress, 5th District, Holmen, 215.

The Vote in Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The official count by the Board of Canvassers gives De Leon, Socialist Labor Party, 441 against 238 for Corregan in 1900—an increase of 203 votes. The Rensselaer County vote is 489 for De Leon, being an increase of 260 over two years ago. These two contiguous counties accordingly give the S. L. P. a total of 930 votes as against 467 two years ago—almost double. The Social Democratic vote (123 in Albany and 233 in Rensselaer) in these two counties is 356, or only slightly more than one-third of the S. L. P. vote. When Hanford passed this way on the stump, he told us, again cribbing his words from The People, that he was going to "dance a fandango" over our political grave this year. Well, he didn't. We "are there" in the State with an increased vote, increasing the vote even in New York and Brooklyn; and, as to this neck of the woods, we walked all over him. A.

The S. L. P. Vote in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 17.—The following is the official count for Congressman, James P. Reid, First District, 809.

For Mayor of Providence, Thomas F. Herrick, 834; in 1901, 474, a gain of 360.

For Governor, in the city of Providence (the reminder of the State vote is not counted officially), Peter McDermott, 689. In 1901 James P. Reid polled 588 votes for the same office; a gain of 101 votes over 1901. For Attorney General, Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer the vote in Providence will be about 1000. The vote in the State for Governor will be about 1300, last year 1120. Will let you know exactly as soon as counted. The S. L. P. is the only Socialist party having a candidate in Rhode Island. P. McDermott.

BINGHAMTON AWAKE

CARROLL STIRS UP CONSERVATIVE INDUSTRIAL CITY.

Precipitates a Lively Debate in Which Pure and Simplers, Single Taxers and the Republican Press Take a Hand Against the Socialist Labor Party—Expects Good Results.

Special to The Daily People.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 10.—That the comrades may know that the S. L. P. still lives in this part of the state, I will recite a few events, that have taken place in this town since election. Before so doing I will go back to Monday evening, November 3, the day before election, when I held a very successful meeting on the principal square of the city, starting in at 8 p. m. sharp. It was twenty minutes to eleven when I concluded. Fifteen books were sold and leaflets were grabbed from my hand faster than I could distribute them. I was ably assisted by the local labor leaders, who asked questions with the result that I forced them into a debate.

One man in the crowd volunteered to put up $5 for the rent of a hall for "the Socialist Labor Party man," if the labor leaders would do the same. Thus the president of the Central Labor Union volunteered the use of their hall for Friday evening, November 7, if I would come and debate. Needless to say, I agreed. My opponent proved to be a single taxer and philosophic anarchist.

I opened with forty-five minutes time to my credit and began by stating the position of the Socialist Labor Party and pointing out the class struggle and the uselessness of the pure and simple union, and ended by reading the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and received the very best of attention.

My opponent replied in the usual anarchist style about "individual liberty," "land monopoly," "the landlord and not the capitalist being the robber," "there was no class struggle," and so forth.

He said we would take away the tailor's sewing machines and the carpenters' saws.

"We have too much government now. We don't want compulsion. The Socialist Labor Party is trying to dissolve the trades unions, but the S. D. P. were friendly to the unions."

Then there were five-minute speeches allowed for half an hour from all present, but the pure and simplers did not seem to be able to come to the point, although the president urged them not to waste the time. The secretary, who is a Social Democrat, said that he believed the trades union was the solution of the labor problem and that neither the single tax nor Socialism would do it.

At the close of the speeches I held up "Progress and Poverty," the Bible of the single taxer, and quoted Henry George to the effect that if we had single tax then we could realize "the grand ideal of the Socialist." Why doesn't my single tax opponent get posted on his single tax proposition and agree with the propounder of single tax that Socialism was to be desired and not talk nonsense about taking away machines, compulsion and industrial liberty? The Socialist Labor Party is trying to destroy trades unions, the S. D. are friendly? Yes, so friendly that they are organizing dual organizations in the West. Here is their own paper to prove it. So friendly that they vote appropriations to better the sanitary conditions of the armories, so that the striking shoe workers in Haverhill may be shot with a sanitary bullet. Here is a leaflet which you may all supply yourselves with, proving my statement. The trades unions are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, that's why they endorse Governor Odell instead of the Socialist Labor Party, because he sent the militia up the Hudson Valley to shoot your union brothers, as did the Democratic Governor Flower in the switchmen's strike in Buffalo. My opponent belongs to the Typographical Union, whose honorary member, Governor Steunenberg, together with Bricklayer McKinley, built the Bull Pen for the miners of Idaho.

Here is the Labor Commissioner's report of New York State. See what the pure and simple union is doing. Sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one Typographical Union members are reported as desiring to work. During April, May and June the number idle thereof was 1,609, 9.7 per cent. Caused by slack trade, 1.131; weather, or lack of material, .3; strikes or lockouts, 5.1; sickness or old age, 3.12; other reasons, 9.2.

Thus we see that in this State alone, out of a membership of 16,621, 1,131 union men with cards in their pockets are standing with outstretched hands, and "Brother Capital" says: "I can't use you." So it is all along the line.

The chairman is a tailor, a member of the Garment Workers' Union. During the same period slack trade was the cause of 4,873 being idle in his trade.

(Continued on Page 6)

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts and Such Other Honest Citizens as Support, by Their Voice and Vote the Socialist Labor Party

Greeting.—The state campaign of 1902 is now over. The working class voters of Massachuetts have once more by their votes taken their position for or against the working class, for Socialism or slavery.

In view of the peculiar tactics employed by the capitalist class and its lieutenants, the "Socialist" party and the pure and simple trade union, during the late campaign, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts issues this statement of fact that the working class of the Bay State may have its eyes opened, to the end that the attempt which is being made to draw the working class votes of the state into the vortex of capitalist politics under the guise of Socialism may be understood and frustrated.

For years capitalism gave the workers the choice of voting either a Republican or Democratic ticket, with the inevitable result that the working class were kept in line to be robbed in the shop when at work, starved when out of work, shot or clubbed into submission when it dared to rebel against the conditions which capitalism imposed upon them, and for which these same workers regularly voted at each election, by voting for either the Republican or Democratic parties.

Finally an end was put to this. In 1890, in Massachusetts, the Socialist Labor Party raised the banner of revolt, and thus gave to the working class voters of the commonwealth, for the first time, a chance to register their protest against this system of capitalist robbery of the workers, which is held in place by the right and left arms of the capitalist class—the Republican and Democratic parties.

Little by little the outraged working class began to see the light, with the result that the poll of the Socialist Labor Party began to raise. Capitalism naturally scented danger in the existence of a class-conscious party of labor, such as the Socialist Labor Party is admitted to be, by its army of opposionists on all sides. Hence the existence of the "Socialist" party in Massachusetts at this time, and it is with this party and an analysis of its vote of 1902 that this statement has principally to deal.

By this time, the working class of Massachusetts, thanks to the intrepid Socialist Labor Party, knows or ought to know, the true character and origin of this bogus Socialist party and the forces of capitalism with which it is aligned—the pure and simple trade union and the middle-class skinners of labor, the politicians of the Democratic party, who are now making goo goo eyes at it, that it may be captured as was the Populist party, that the politicians of capitalism may hold up to the workers "another socialistic failure, that the party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, may be destroyed and the current of the Social Revolution run into the ground, and thus render harmless to capitalism the work of the Socialist Labor Party in the interest of the working class.

That the situation as it stands to-day may be better understood, let us look carefully at the political and economic facts which confront us as members of the working class.

First of all, let us understand that the capitalist class is a robber class; that the capitalist class lives parasite-like upon the wealth produced by, but stolen from, the workers; that this robbery is only possible so long as the capitalist class can retain their control of the government.

Second, let us understand that between the capitalist class and the working class there is going on an irrepressible class struggle for life, which can only be ended either by the overthrow of the capitalist class, or the entire subjugation of the working class, through the perpetuation of capitalism by it, until the workers are reduced to the level of coolies.

Let us further understand that every political and economic organization in the United States to-day, with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, takes sides with the capitalist class in this class war, becaue they accept the capitalist system of production as a finality, the Alpha and Omega of human endeavor, so far as the working class are concerned. Thus it happens that through the false teachings of the pure and simple trade unions which holds that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," hence can be patched up a truce in the present class war, and through the further perversion of the philosophy of the class struggle we find the "Socialist" party endorsing the lie of pure and simpledom by resolutions at its national convention, wherein it declares the work of these fakir-led organizations to be "a noble waging of the class struggle," all of which means the further degradation of the working class.

As the workers are fast breaking away from the Democratic and Republican parties; as the bitter logic and still bitterer events teach them the futility of the pure and simple weapons—the strike and the boycott; as they open their eyes to the truth of the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic arm, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the capitalist class, driven harder and harder as time goes on, to maintain control of the public powers, the powers used to rob and scourge the working class, set up and use this decoy duck "Socialist" party, which, in Haverhill, voted armory appropriations to aid capitalism to rob the workers; which endorses the conduct of the labor fakir brigade in the employ of Mark A. Hanna, and which the correctly styled "My trusted labor lieutenants," which, all over the land, accepts the endorsement of capitalist parties, Republican and Democratic alike; which permits its members to join hands with the capitalist class by becoming deputy sheriffs in St. Louis; which fused with the Democratic "Union" Labor party in San Francisco, Cal.; which, in short, is a party of graft and graft[illegible] the interest of the capitalist class.

Comrades, and friends, this is the party which polled 33,000 votes in Massachusetts on November 4, 1902. Where did these votes come from? Why were they cast for such a corrupt party? These are the questions which this statement has to deal with.

First of all LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE 33,000 VOTES CAST FOR THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY WERE NOT CAST FOR SOCIALISM, for the simple reason that the "Socialist" party does not stand for Socialism; neither did its candidates talk Socialism while on the stump during the campaign.

What it did stand for and what its candidates argued for was "Government ownership of public utilities," and no more, which is an intensified form of capitalism, and is not Socialism at all. The question for the workers to determine IS NOT WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT OWNS THE INDUSTRIES, BUT WHAT CLASS OWNS THE GOVERNMENT.

As the Democratic party is the party of the middle class, and the middle class is to a great extent a believer in this intensified form of the robbery of the workers—State ownership of public utilities—and as the gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party was essentially plutocratic in his leanings, a large share of the 33,000 votes secured by the "Socialist" party were the votes of disgruntled middle class Democrats, "trust fighters," who had no use for the Boston elevated railroad candidate, Gaston, but who who saw in the "Socialist" party their friend, owing to its tsand for "government ownership," which was the slogan of Populism years ago, and which will be the slogan of the Democratic party in 1904; and this was no small element either, judging from the wail which has since gone up from George Fred Williams, who, with William Randolph Hearst of New York, are getting ready for occupancy by the "Socialist" party, that graveyard of freak reform combinations—the stomach of the Democratic party.

Another source from which some considerable votes were obtained was the pure and simple trade unions. There is no doubt but what the glowing eulogies bestowed upon Mitchell and other pure and simple labor lieutenants of Mark A. Hanna, by the "Socialist" party brought them many votes, but at what an expense to the "Socialist" party!

Outside of the Democratic vote and the votes secured by patting these labor fakirs on the back, the rest of their poll is insignificant, and is made up of some well-intentioned persons, who are muddle-headed on the political and economic questions of the day; others who are a combination of freak and fraud; others still who are downright frauds, and who belong to the "Socialist" party in order that they may ply their nefarious traffic on the workers more successfully. So much for the elements which go to make up the vote of the "Socialist" party of many names in Massachusetts, the continued existence of which is fraught with danger to the working class.

Now that the campaign is over, now that it is a well known fact that the "Socialist" party was aided by the Democratic party and the equally corrupt pure and simple trade unions; that without these elements of evil to aid it its vote would have remained insignificant; while all the powers of capitalist reaction were used to assist it and smash the party of labor, the unflinching and intrepid Socialist Labor Party, which, despite all the agencies of the capitalist class brought to bear against it, emerges from the struggle more determined and aggressive than ever, losing less than 2,000 votes from its poll of last year—now to you, the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, the State Executive Committee addresses this statement, and asks that you act up to its requirements, which are: First, that the Sections and members fall to with a will and assist the State Executive Committee in preparing for the campaign of 1903. The success of our work will be measured by the condition of our organization. It is, therefore, necessary for each and every Party member to see to it that the work of thoroughly canvassing their immediate locality in the interest of the Party press is taken up with a will immediately; Sections must see to it that this work is organized and attended to at once, as it is of vital importance. Once the working class is made familiar with our press, our program will be better understood by it. As the rascally conduct of the capitalist class and its lieutenants, the "Socialist" party and the Pure and Simple trade union, is laid bare and realized by the workers then will come, in the measure that we faithfully do our work, the awakening and organizing of our class in the only bona fide organizations of our class—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

To all those who by their voice and vote support the Socialist Labor Party we say: "If there is a section of the Party or a local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance located in your city or town make application for membership, or if no such organizations exist in your vicinity send your name to the undersigned that you may, in an organized manner and with the cooperation of your fellow wage slaves assist in the emancipation of your class.

One thing which must not be overlooked by the sections is the Alliance work, as it is of vital importance. This election and the part played by the labor fakirs in aiding the Kangaroos in their endeavors to smash the S. L. P. ought not to be forgotten in a hurry by the loyal members of the Party. Bear in mind, comrades, that we must, if we would be successful, dominate and control the field of labor, economic as well as political. If we neglect the Alliance and leave the workers in the hands of the labor fakirs in the Pure and Simple trades unions we wo leave ourselves where we are liable at any time to be attacked by this flank movement of capitalism, now dominated by Mark A. Hanna and his Civic Federation. The Alliance is a tactical vantage ground which must not be neglected if the S. L. P. is to grow.

It is absolutely necessary that each section and each member get to work at once, and in an organized manner proceed to put the sections in fighting trim for 1903, putting in shape any weak places that may exist by canvassing the several localities for subscribers for the Party press, by securing new members for the sections and at large, by organizing Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and by keeping in constant touch with the State Executive Committee.

The State Executive Committee contemplates placing on the road a permanent organizer for the purpose of strengthening the sections, organizing new sections of the Party and Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It is the duty of every member and sympathizer to aid this work by placing themselves in communication with the State Executive Committee.

Now, comrades, a word anent the financial side of this question. The campaign of 1902 was fought under great difficulties. Within and without the Party the class struggle raged violently. Without stood the capitalist class, aided by the slimy labor fakirs and the degenerate Kangaroos; within stood the Kanglets, followed by the "lampoonists." Daily People Killers, and the anti-Alliance men, who desire peace with the labor fakir. This latter element were in control of the Party machinery in Massachusetts until the opening of the campaign when, for one cause or another, they withdrew, hoping to see the Socialist Labor Party go down. Gibraltar-like it passed through the storm proving the correctness of its principles and tactics once again. Owing to the actions of this latter-day brood of Kangaroos, the Party was forced to make the most of a bad job. It was forced into a campaign without the necessary funds and without time in which to properly prepare for a campaign of so much importance, but the S. E. C. did the best it could and with the aid of the loyal Party members who fell to and worked with a will. When the conspiracy of the "Kanglets" became known, we were enabled to make a hustling campaign. More work was done and more literature was disposed of than ever before in the history of the Party. But in order to do this we were forced into indebtedness. So far Boston and the immediate vicinity have alone responded, so far as furnishing the sinews of war for the conduct of this campaign is concerned. We now call on the Sections throughout the State to assist us in raising the debt incident to the campaign, and in assisting in placing a permanent organizer in the field, to the end that when the sun sets on the election of 1903, it will have witnessed the working class better organized and equipped for its battle with its capitalist master than ever before. Only by such organization is it at all possible to enlighten the workers and frustrate the attempts which are being made by the capitalist class to smash the S. L. P. and enslave and degrade the working class of Massachusetts, by getting it to cast its votes for that degenerate party of reactionary capitalism, the Kangaroo "Socialist" party.

So fall to, comrades, build up your party of Labor, the Socialist Labor Party and its economic ally, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organize your class and with those organizations, smash its exploiters and their degenerate allies, the "Socialist" party and the pure and simple fakir-led trades union.

And do so at once.

Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., 1165 Tremont street, Room No. 1, Boston, Mass.

W. H. Young, Chairman,
Edwin S. Mayo, Secretary.

IN CALIFORNIA

Irish Agitator Charms Pacific Coast Workingmen—Good Audience Present.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18.—A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at Turk Street Temple Sunday evening, November 16, to hear Comrade Connolly's first lecture in California. An advertising wagon had been driven through the streets all day Saturday, handbills had been distributed all over the city, and a large number of workingmen responded to the call.

Comrade Connolly spoke feelingly of Ireland's misery under England's rule, but pointed out that there is no difference between Irish landlords and English landlords; that misery in Ireland, though more intense than misery in America, springs from exactly the same root, viz., capitalism, and that the struggle, there as here, is class against class, not nation against nation. He ended by telling his fellow-countrymen in America that every vote they cast for capitalist political parties here is riveting the chain of slavery about the necks of their brothers in Ireland, and by showing them that the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party in the United States that has for its aim the emancipation of the working class.

Connolly spoke again on Monday evening at Pioneer Hall, and the lecture was equally interesting and instructive. He leaves here on Wednesday for San Jose and on the following day will go to Los Angeles.

The Socialists of San Francisco have greatly enjoyed the visit of their Dublin comrade and will part from him with regret.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN

Section Los Angeles, Cal., Nominates Ticket and Issues Statement.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.—The municipal elections of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., take place December 1. 1902. The local section of the S. L. P. has, with but two exceptions, placed a full ticket in the field, as follows:

Mayor—H. J. Schade.
City Clerk—L. C. Haller.
City Attorney—A. Weinberg.
Treasurer—J. C. Hurley.
Auditor—N. Guenzberger.
Assessor—E. Arnaelsteen.
Street Superintendent—Aug. Schade.
City Engineer—C. Krist.

Councilmen—First Ward, S. J. Cooper; Second Ward, Jos. Koessler; Third Ward, C. Fink; Fourth Ward, G. Anderson; Fifth Ward, Wm. Smith; Sixth Ward, D. J. Millard; Seventh Ward, H. Kruse; Eighth Ward, Geo. Aisenpreis; Ninth Ward, J. Z. Brown.

Board of Education—First Ward, Geo. Tucker; Second Ward, J. Lavagnini; Third Ward, (no nomination); Fourth Ward, N. C. Madsen; Fifth Ward, Chas. Forbach; Sixth Ward, Ben. Anderson; Seventh Ward, Jos. Bergman; Eighth Ward, (no nomination); Ninth Ward, H. Norman.

The Kangs, alias Socialist party, having made a trade with the pure and simple unions to the effect that if they (the unions) would support the Kangs' State ticket, the Kangs in return would refrain from nominating a local ticket and would support and endorse the Union Labor ticket, thus leaving the S. L. P. ticket the only Socialist ticket in the local field. It is reported here that Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, who has lately been in the East campaigning for the millionaire democratic owner of the Journal, W. Hearst, will soon arrive in this city to aid in the campaign of the Union Labor party. As this party's ticket is endorsed by the Kangs, it merely exposes the complete link between that party of many names and the capitalist parties—the "Socialist"-Union Labor-Democratic alliance.

The Republican party advocates capitalism and full dinner pails; the Democrat party, capitalism and the Jeffersonian freedom to hunt a job, a la Cleveland's administration '92-'96; the Union Labor party advocates capitalism and middle-class reactionary reforms. A vote for either of the three means a vote for capitalism and continued slavery. The Socialist Labor Party alone opposes and combats capitalism and advocates Socialism and industrial freedom. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and vote it straight. Voters, be careful to not mark an X beside the words "no nomination," as this will invalidate your ballot.

City Campaign Committee,
Section Los Angeles Co.,
S. L. P.

HOLYOKE NOMINATIONS.

Socialist Labor Party Enters City Election With Ticket.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Labor Party made these nominations for the city elections which will be held December 9:

Mayor—Moritz E. Ruther.
Treasurer—Max H. Tiedemann.
Alderman-at-Large—Henry Noffke.
Alderman in Second Ward—Henry St. Cyr.
Alderman in Third Ward—Max K. Tiedemann.

THE DANGER OF A MUSHROOM GROWTH.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 13.—Here is the S. L. P. vote for Madison county, together with that of the Kangs, as given by the county clerk:

Renner, S. L. P. for State Treasurer.. 81
Nelson, Kangaroo S.P., for same office.. 131

Fifty-three of these Kang votes were cast in Glen Carbon, where in 1898 the S. L. P. polled 51 votes. The S. L. P. grew up like a mushroom there, and in the spring of 1899 elected the town president and one board member on the S. L. P. ticket.

In the spring of 1900, one Peter McCall, who was the S. L. P. town president, got it in for the Socialists. He was developing into a labor fakir, and is now getting $3.50 per day and expenses from the United Mine Workers of America, the fake institution called a "union."

Well McCall came out of the S. L. P. and ran on an independent ticket. He was at that time president of the local miners' union, hence he scared the rest of the week-kneed Socialists; the result was the Section refused to prefer charges against him.

The writer informed the Illinois State Committee, and, bless your life, that goodie-goodie Chicago crowd that believes in constitutionality, ordered me to go and get the Section charter.

Well, like a good, true, loyal member, who believed in protecting the name of the S. L. P., I went down to Glen Carbon, a thing that not one of them would dare to do unless it would be Pepin, for Peter Damm was scared out of ten years of his life over one trip there. I was with him, and he promised to write up the meeting, but he was too badly scared. The Belleville Comrades told me he was still scared when he reached there, for that labor fakir Hepti threatened to follow him. Hepti lives in Belleville. It was he and his crowd that came to throw Damm and me out of the hall

Well, I got the charter. This was after a hot meeting; I've got it yet. I mention this to show that these Chicago seceders don't believe in assuming any authority to save the good name of the S. L. P. (?)

Well, the Kangs got in and captured the crowd, which has never risen above "boring from within." One good thing they did, however. When McCall applied for membership they told him he betrayed the S. L. P. and they did not want him.

With these fifty-one votes in Glen Carbon the S. L. P. got 101 in the county in 1898; in 1900 these went to the Kangs and the S. L. P. got 76, while they got over 200.

In 1896 there was but four votes in the county, so we have gained by long leaps leaving out this mushroom Glen Carbon, if we did get cheated out of at least 30 votes due to the blunder (?) of the county clerk.

LIGHT IS BREAKING

> "Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—In order that the comrades throughout the country might understand the way the wind blows as regards the "Little Kangs," I shall try to describe the situation here in Scranton.

Comrade Grant took me over to their "headquarters." Grant explained that the "headquarters" was a cigar factory owned by one of their members, who employs about ten people in his establishment. Several persons were sitting around the front store and Comrade Grant proceeded to introduce me, when who sprang up to shake hands but Danielson, who was informed that I did not desire to shake hands with him. I was told by the assemblage that that was not sociable. I stated that I was aware of the fact, but that I was not on a social call.

Well, they began to tell their grievances, citing that Comrade Grant would not speak for their ticket—and that they were Socialists. Danielson offered as proof that Matt. Quay was not paying them, that he and Schulberg had to go to work in the mines that very day. The "comrade" who runs the cigar factory "did not believe in the pure and simple union," he added. "But it would ruin my business if I did not have union men."

The next day I went to see another "comrade" who owns a cigar shop. He and a young woman were at work. He thought we should "get together" and it was no use to call everybody "fakirs"—regular Social Democrat talk. He did not believe that we had issued any report on the condition of The Daily People. That Kuhn and De Leon would not let the members know anything about it. I told him of Comrade Lyon's report of last June, at which he expressed surprise to know that a report had been made. I showed him the circular of the Manhattan Cocktail Association and he expressed his desire to read it.

I went to see "Comrade" Dreher Sunday. He is the proprietor of a brush factory, the Scranton Brush Company. I met Schulburg in there. "Comrade" Dreher employs several women in his brush factory. Well, we had quite a little talk, during which Schulburg stated that he had been used by the national officers and had gone over the country saying things that he knew was not true, but had been told to do so, and that if I was an honest man, as he believed I was, I would do the same as he had done; if I wanted to tell the truth I would say the same. I pointed out that I was not ready to make any such admission and that if I did, it would not prove that I was honest, but, to the contrary, would stamp one as a crook. Mr. Schulburg thereupon got very excited and said the N. E. C. was using "dubs" like me to go around lying about him. I advised him not to get excited and to be careful what kind of names he applied to me; that it did not frighten anybody. "Comrade" Dreher spoke up and said there was no need to get mad. That he was a Socialist since he can remember, and always would be. To prove it he said "they" would help me to hold meetings. I don't know whether he meant Schulburg or not, but as silence gives consent, I presume that Schulburg agreed. "They" would send a man with me to act as chairman to-night, distribute literature or help me in any way. They were informed that I would accept no such help. I was invited to attend their business meeting Sunday afternoon, so you see they will permit "duds and liars" to sit in council with them.

I attended. A communication was received from "State Secretary" Eberle on the "great work done during the campaign." "More money has been donated this fall than ever before in this State, but owing to the increased agitation we were compelled to go into debt (!). You are urged to send in money and to set to the task of paying off the debt, so that we may start our official organ."

A lengthy letter was enclosed, which Eberle had received from Cunningham of Erie, Pa., reciting incidents that prove what is in the minds of these Little Kangs. The letter stated, regarding the visit of Goff to Erie, "that he will make friends wherever he goes. That they attended the Social Democrat meeting and were surprised at the radical change in their views on the 'labor unions,' as explained by the speaker of the S. D. that accounts for Goff putting money in the hat."

A bill was presented to pay the printer, but the amount I did not hear stated. It was moved that it be ordered paid, when there was money in the treasury.

Eberle's letter also referred to a conference to be held in the near future to "unite the Socialists." One old German wanted to know if the Kangaroos were to be at the conference. Sharp glances flashed around the meeting and the brush manufacturer arose and said: "It is only for us in Scranton to decide. We do our own thinking and will decide that for ourselves." The chairman, Danielson, explained to the "comrade" that the matter would be acted upon later on. The old gentleman wanted to say something and was permitted to state his objection to Socialism. He said he had studied Socialism, but it was not practicable. He did not want to go into a thing unless they could show him how it would work. Schulburg objected, and said the gentleman should attend their lecture Sunday evening. Then Schulburg started to read The Daily People of Sunday, November 9. He worked himself up to the top notch in branding it as a malicious lie. At this the old gentleman who wanted to talk arose, and said: "There, that's all I want; that's just the way, you never can do anything without fighting," and he left the room muttering away.

I knew what Schulburg was after, but I did not bite; I was a disinterested listener. Comrade Grant and I had a pickle in store for them as they were to hold a lecture in the evening. The lecture was held; Danielson was the speaker. He bewailed the fact that capital was trying to deny the right of labor to organize, but failed to show up the role played by the labor lieutenant. I counted twenty-six persons in the hall, including all. Comrade Grant said about seven strangers were present. Ten minutes were allowed for discussion and questions.

Comrade Grant started the ball rolling by asking when their party was organized, where their national headquarters were located, and requested to see their platform. Danielson said they must not discuss internal affairs at a public meeting.

Comrade Grant was making things lively and the chairman and Danielson were both trying to explain things, when Schulburg left his place and went forward to coach Danielson. "That's right," shouted Comrade Grant. "Tell him what to say, do what the boss from 'logical center' tells you." Comrade Grant and I had agreed on a line of action. My silence at their business meeting, as I had told Comrade Grant, led them to believe that I would not say anything. Danielson tried to make it appear that Grant was not a member of the S. L. P.

When time was called I took the floor and offered my credentials as national organizer, bearing the seal of the S. L. P. "The men, I then said, "holding this meeting stated they would sell you a book called 'What Means This Strike?' I want to show you men that these fellows are political crooks." At this the brush manufacturer jumped to his feet and grabbed a chair saying: "I'll knock you over the head with a chair." I pointed out to him that there were plenty of empty chairs in the hall, and told him to go ahead. Two could play at that game and I thought I could throw chairs as well as he could. He sat down while the strangers smiled and the Little Kangs looked sore. "Now this little book you notice on one cover advertisers The Daily and Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. They admit they are not connected with us. They say that our national officers are crooks, but they are trying to build up an organization and offer to sell you books which they have not paid for, books written by a 'crook,' mind you.

"They tell you that the party is run by a few men in New York and they wanted a national convention, and that their vote was thrown out. Here is the paper proving where they voted to withdraw when they became convinced how the sentiment of the country was against them." I told here the returns on the vote on the national convention, (and here pointed out and read the votes cast in each State). "Every vote was counted where the organization was loyal. Right here in Scranton, they voted against the convention to investigate, eight against and two in favor. These are the same men who now tell you that the party officers are corrupt."

Schulburg got up and raved, said we did nothing for the last two years but throw mud at the Kangaroos, but that the Kangaroos were going ahead in spite of all the mud we were throwing at them, we were doing the same thing to-night, creating trouble at their meeting.

After Schulburg got through the meeting was called off. The usual compliments were exchanged after the meeting. As Comrade Grant and I left we said "Let us know when you have another meeting." One of them said "We won't let you know." "Right," said Comrade Grant, "do like the Big Kangs?"

W. H. Carroll.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The Iron Moulders of Peekskill Are Organized By the Employers.

Special to The Daily People.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The iron moulders of Peekskill have joined the Moulders' Union.

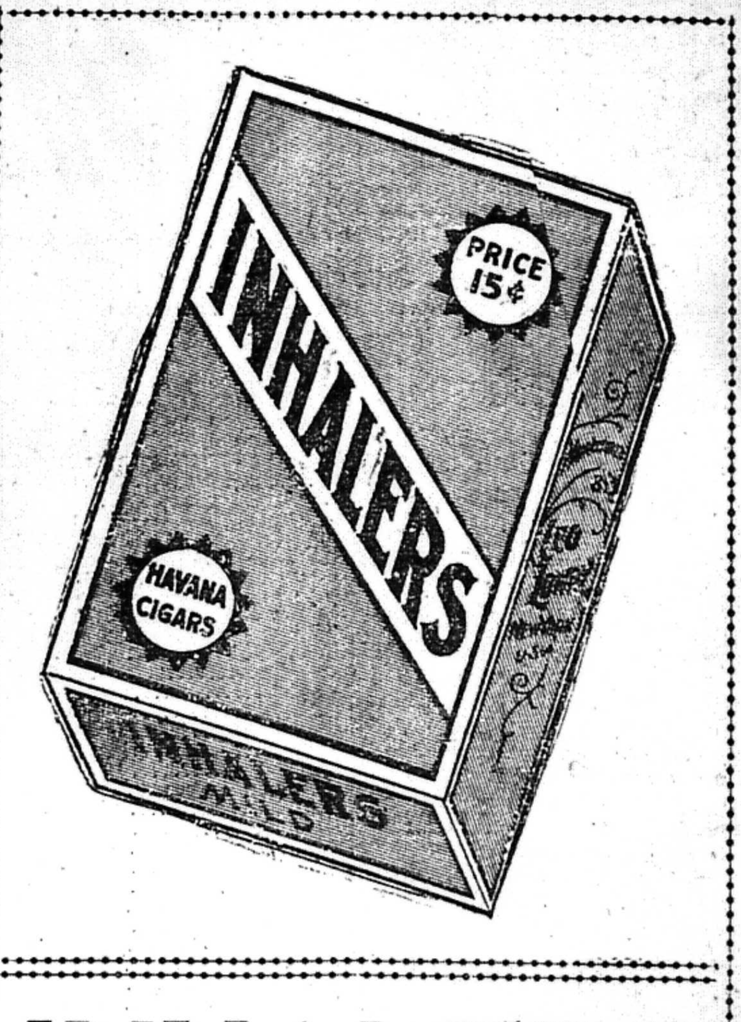
It is about thirty years since the moulders here were organized. The last strike and defeat took all the courage out of them. At last, after thirty years, they are organized again.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that it was not the Moulders' Union but the Stove Manufacturers' Association that was instrumental in organizing the moulders, indirectly, of course, as further developments will show more clearly.

At any rate, upon the strength of the statement, that at the convention of the Stove Manufacturers' Association Martin Fox, the president of the Moulders' Union, got an increase of 20 per cent. for the moulders, the moulders joined the union.

The wages of the moulders here were raised before they joined the union. The stove manufacturers of the West are those who are members of the association, those of the East are not; so when wages were raised in the West, the manufacturers of the East, to avoid trouble, trade being brisk, had to do the same, or else see their trade go westward.

It seems, though, the Stove Manufacturers' Association is trying to get all stove manufacturers to join that body, as the first step towards organizing the whole industry on a new basis. Several attempts have been made before towards that end. Somehow, for reasons that the industry is rapidly changing with every new invention and discovery, nothing definite had been accomplished. The first thing is, of course, to have all manufacturers to join hands. The moulders being organized will soon demand recognition, which is but right they should do whether they are recognized or not. The manufacturers here may see the necessity of joining the Manufacturers' Association. Then the secret of Martin Fox getting concessions from the bosses without strikes will be made plain. In the meantime, the moulders should watch closely and make no false moves. Look out for a repetition of the last strike.



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SOCIALISM AND DARWINISM

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT FORCES CLEARLY ESTABLISHED.

At the present time, when the social question is forcing itself into the foreground and when socialism is being discussed on almost every street corner and in every assemblage, when it is being handled from one point of view or another by workingmen in shops and mines, by college professors, by pulpiteers, by editors and contributors to the press,—we can hear any number and all manner of objections to socialism, from that of the intellectual degenerate who simply shouts "drunkards, bums, loafers, thieves, etc.," to that of the intellectual prostitute—the educated man and woman—who understand the science, but who, in the interests of the master class, corrupt it in order to keep the masses in ignorance. Of all our opponents this latter one is by far the most formidable. An apparent truth is much harder to refute than an outright lie. So it has come to pass that positively stupid objections have become less frequent and the "smooth" ones are taking their places. So, from our broadcloth opponent, we often of late hear something like this:

"We agree with you. The statements you make are all very true, and the proofs you deduce can not be refuted. It is an undeniable fact that a few are reaping the benefits of civilization and it is equally true that thousands perish in the struggle for existence. But this is simply the application of natural laws. You socialists, many of you at least, profess to believe in Darwin. What is the use of believing if you can not apply his theories? Now, what is true of nature is equally true of society. What is going on is simply a survival of the fittest and that is positively necessary in order for society to evolve into a higher stage. If you look at nature you will perceive that thousands of young are born who never reach maturity, that thousands of eggs that are laid are destroyed, that thousands of seeds are scattered that never become trees or plants, etc. That is the manner in which nature works and that always leads to the survival of the fittest. Exactly so with society. Many are sacrificed, it is true, but it is in order that the fittest may survive and the world move onward to a higher stage."

Now, there is a great deal of truth in this; but a great deal of truth is not necessarily absolute truth. In order to be so, a statement must not only contain a good deal of truth but the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It is true that the thousands that are maimed, murdered, starved or forced into the slums perish in the struggle for existence; it is true that the "unfit" perish and the "fittest" survive; but it is absolutely false that the "survival of the fittest" to-day leads to progress and evolution into a higher stage of society. "Fittest" far from meaning what the scientific meddlers make it means the best, the most intellectual, the noblest or the most humane. It simply means, and Darwin lays particular stress upon this point, the fittest or best equipped to survive under any given condition of life. From one of my early essays (the one on the "Survival of the Fittest Among Natural Species,") I quote the following, which, in condensed form, demonstrates the point:

"As natural selection works exclusively to fit the individual to the conditions that surround it in nature it ought to be plain that it does not always lead to progress as we understand it. There exists in natural history, species that have practically been at a standstill for ages. There have been long period of retrogression in regard to other species, again there has been the development of hideous forms and ugly and frightful structures, as judged by our taste. This is explained either by the fact that there was no change in the conditions that necessitated or made profitable any change in the species, or on the other hand the changed conditions made profitable retrogression or the development of strange and distasteful organs, structures or whole beings."

Now then, with these facts in mind it becomes plain that in order to comprehend what kind of beings the survival of the fittest turns out in modern society it is absolutely necessary to understand the conditions and then learn who, under these conditions, are the fittest to survive.

We have seen, in previous essays, that modern society is divided into two classes, the capitalist class, the owners of the land and the instruments of production, distribution and communication, and the working class, the owners of the labor-power that sets these vasts machines in motion. Each of the classes is surrounded by its own condition, distinct and separate from that of the other class. Hence, there being two sets of conditions in modern society there must be two workshops (figuratively speaking) for the survival of the fittest; the one turning out the fittest capitalists the other grinding out the fittest wage-workers.

First, then, what are the conditions that surround the capitalists, and who among them have proven the "fittest?" Capitalism from its inauguration, and up to the organization of the modern gigantic trusts, and, in many instances, to-day yet, was and is based upon free competition and freedom of contract. For a capitalist to succeed in a keen competitive struggle he must make more profit than his competitors, or, in other words, he must make better contracts—for himself—with his wage workers, i. e., he must see to it that the part of the total products, called profits, is comparatively large and the part called wages comparatively small. Profits and ever larger profits alone, can assure a capitalist supremacy over his fellow; therefore, the conditions that surround the capitalist class are profit-grinding conditions.

Now, in order for an individual capitalist to survive, that is, to remain a successful capitalist in the midst of this war for profits, he must of necessity be unscrupulous, i. e., engage in lying and a good deal of cheating without any bother to his conscience. He then is considered as possessing business capacity. It has been demonstrated time and again that many capitalists get their "original accumulation" by theft, swindling and fraudulent fires. Further, he must be greedy and avoid if possible even a five-cent raise of wages and take advantage, whenever opportunity presents itself, of even two minutes overtime. He must be hardhearted. Murder by unprotected machinery, when workers are cheaper than safety-guards, must pass by unnoticed. Starving, maltreating, overworking and abusing men, women and children must to him be only part of a necessary process. He must be shrewd and take advantage of every opening, regardless of the consequences it may bring to others. He must be an unprincipled hypocrite, "A Republican in Republican districts, a Democrat in Democratic districts," a Christian, a Jew, a freethinker, a Mohammedan, a Confucian, anything and everything; a patriot on the fact of it while he robs his country, deceives his class and exploits every wage slave he can gather within the folds of his flag. He must give away retail and take away wholesale all along the line and do it in the name of God, country, humanity, charity and progress. He must have all these and many more similar characteristics.

Now, to prove that the survival of the fittest under capitalist conditions has really developed such characteristics among the capitalists, we may point to some well-known incidents relative to a few leading capitalists and let the readers fill out the list for themselves.

The unscrupulous career of old Jay Gould, his methods of cheating widows and orphans, friends and enemies is a too well-known page of American commercial history to need repetition. Old Vanderbilt said: "The public be damned." Carnegie reduced the wages of his Homestead employes enough to enlarge his profits with millions of dollars in a short time, and had the workers shot and maltreated when they attempted to resist; and a little later, with an air of a public benefactor donated $1,000,000 to a "public" library. Gov. Flower signed the ten hour law and afterwards sent the militia to break it, and, incidently, the skull of the workingmen who were foolish enough to take his first act in earnest and attempt an enforcement of the law. The henchmen of the Standered Oil Company had 1200 workingmen shut up in the "Bull Pen" for three months, and, during that time, its president John D. Rockefeller, as High Moguel, of the Y. M. C. A., told the American youth how to succeed in life by thrift, industry and a Christian spirit. Levi P. Morton, at one time vice-President of the United States, and at another Governor of New York, failed in business and on the "original accumulation" that resulted from it, started a bank. The Eagan embalmed beef scandals are now a dirty page of American history and need only be referred to as a splendid demonstration of capitalistic patriotism. The careers of Croker, Van Wyck, Devery and, in fact, nearly every successful capitalist and capitalist politician has been well exposed, from time to time, in the columns of the People. All prove, without doubt, that unscrupulous rascality and conscious fraud are the marked characteristics of commercial, industrial and political life, at least, of the leading men of capitalism to-day.

But, even the conditions that developed these characteristics can be said to have passed away and instead of being a status of retrogression as to the higher human faculties, capitalist society can justly be said to have brought the capitalists into a status of higher degeneration. The plutocratic class is now a parasite class, and a parasitic life always works injury on even the parasite itself. Not even the "sturdy" characteristics mentioned, are any longer needed for capitalst to survive in the "struggle for existence;" the mere fact of the ownership of sufficient stock in a trust assures even the most simpleminded or degenerate capitalist of "success" in business. It matters not what are the capacities or incapacities of the present Goulds, Vanderbilts, Pulmans et al. their worthy "Pa's" with their "capacities" succeeded in "gobbling up" a sufficiently large amount of the universe to assure their progeny of a parasitic existence until the working class shall become enlightened enough to establish the Socialist Republic. Fortunes to-day beget fortunes. The stockholders of a trust may be moral, physical and intellectual degenerates; yes, may be positively insane and yet their fortunes may increase apace. Nobody will scarcely be willing to admit that there is much "fitness" of any sort in a dead man and yet Collis P. Huntigton added $400,000 in three months to his estate and that after he was dead and buried. Let this be proof enough as to what sort of "fittest" capitalists the capitalist conditions produce. Breeders appreciate very keenly the fact that if weak and inferior animals are allowed to breed their stock will soon degenerate. By this fact we may deduce what may, in the near future, become of the capitalists among whom wealth alone, regardless of any higher mental or physical characteristics, does both the "natural" and "sexual selections."

Let us now turn to the working class and investigate the conditions surrounding it, and learn who among the workers are the fittest to survive. We said that the workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the capitalists would be absolutely at the mercy of the laborers. This would also be the case if it had not happened that the machines themselves had lessened labor, or, in better language, had increased the productive capacity of the workers to such a degree that, according to reliable statistics, if all were employed, and each received the full value of his product, not only all the necessities of life, but luxuries unknown to the workers to-day, could be produced in 4 or 5 hours' labor. Yet, traditional capitalist power and "law and order" compels the workers to toil 9, 10, 12 hours a day. Furthermore owing to the fact that the capitalists own the means of production, the workers are paid a wage only sufficient to keep them, when employed, from day to day. Hence, it follows, first, that by the improvement of machinery and non-shortening of labor time, there always exisits, a large army of wage workers that are out of employment—a reserve army of capitalism—that is forever on the lookout to get a job that someone else has; second, by virtue of the wage system few workingmen are ever more than six months from the poorhouse. Therefore, the necessity to keep the job he has and the danger of not getting another one in a hurry, if it is lost, is always like a spectre before the workers. Hence it may, with reason, be said that the conditions of the workers to-day are job-hunting and job-keeping conditions.

Now, then, what kind of "fittest" are turned out in the grinding mill of job-hunting and job-keeping? Is it noble mindedness and strong character? Is it genius and ability, science and art? Is it kindness and humanity? Is it truth and fidelity? Is it courage and bravery? Is it, in short, any of those higher mental and physical characteristics which poets sing about, that fiction has glorified, religion mystified and history immortalized? No, on the contrary, the general tendency is to destroy all this!

In hunting a job it is persistency that will succeed; but it is the humble and dipirited peristency of the beggar. The sensitive person generally loses courage after having been refused a few times. In holding a job, he generally succeeds the best who can cringe and crowl and has the least individuality and is most ready to obey without asserting a defiant attitude. Financially that worker succeeds the best who is stingy and miserly, can grind away early and late, live poorly and not care to taste any of the fruits of modern civilization. Even to-day there are workingmen who can provide a home for their families and have a "bank-account" and appear to be very prosperous and serve to the "moral preacher of thrift and saving as a model for the workers to follow. It is the wage-earners who can do with the least that succeed in getting a job and keeping it. Cheap and unskilled labor takes the places of skilled and expensive labor, women take the places of men, children of women. The recent attempts of newspapers and professors to demonstrate how easy it is to live on from 10 to fifteen cents a day show pretty well whither we are drifting. With our capitalists expanding into China, with modern machines being exported to that country continuously, with the Pacific crossed by the most modern of steamers and the continent trains swift enough to make an ordinary mortal dizzy, with all this and the trust magnates forever grasping for profits, it is easy to perceive that the tremendous undeveloped labor power of China will soon be set into motion to compete with the labor of this country. Then the Chinamen will set the standard and the question for the American citizens to solve will be: "How can we attain such a standard?" Cheapness to-day is one of the most powerful selectors of the "fittest" workers.

We can see traces yet among the workers of open heartedness and humanity for the weak and suffering, which finds expression in charity. There are those who can not see a fellow workingman in need of a dime while they have one. Such persons generally develop a "from hand to mouth" plan of existence; but when crises, or other circumstances deprive them of a job they suffer for their "weakness" and kindness. True charity and humanitarian fellowship often finds its end in a pauper's grave.

How can the workers develop truth and fidelity towards each other, when the struggle for existence and the forces of capitalism oblige them to "cut each other's throat?" Truthfulness has found it hard to exist under capitalism, the whole of which is one immense lie, one giant contradiction.

Under ordinary and just conditions it is between the age of forty and sixty that a person accomplishes his best work in life. Genius may, under favorable conditions, flash out and radiate in youth; but it is not until maturity that mankind produces its noble fruit. This demonstrates that the workers have no chance whatever to develop such faculties as may lay latent within them. In youth they have to toil intensely; and at the age of forty and forty-five, they are generally cast aside like outworn machinery or spoiled commodities, while the labor power of younger and more energetic men is secured to undergo the same fate.

Genuis and science has not much chance, except to sell itself to capitalism, there to be ground into profit like ordinary labor power, and when no longer advantageous to be thrown away in the same manner. Many an inventer of valuable machines has died in abject misery and poverty. So far from being fit for the battle of life such people are very often the most unfit, for, as a rule, they do not possess the faculties which would make them fit to cope with the "shrewdness" and "business capacity" of the capitalist to whom they must dispose of their inventions.

There is, however, one kind of "intellect" that has a pretty fair chance to survive, as conditions are now, that is the "intellect" of the intellectual prostitute, the educated man and woman, who, by mere circumstances, have had an apportunity to raise themselves in learning over their fellows, who know that misery and degradation exist among the workers, who know that the capitalist class is a robber class that lives in idleness and luxury and even debauchery, from the sweat and toil of the working class, who know all this and yet for the sake of immediate and selfish gains—a chance to survive—sell their manhood and womanhood in the service of capitalism and aid, with their faculties to keep the workers in ignorance and confusion as to their class interests. They are the ones who make the loud deliberations about the survival of the fittest to-day, and add the false assertion that it leads to progress. We will give them credit for what is true, and therefore we willingly conceed that in the degenerated, polluted, outworn, low and inhuman conditions of present capitalism, they of all, next to the real parasites themselves, have the greatest opportunity to survive. As a toadstool thrives on a dunghill, where a rose or a lilac would perish, so they thrive in the rotten conditions of capitalism. There are quite a few species of this genuis, and nearly all in their present state are very recent, genuinely capitalistic, and some even genuinely American, developments—a splendid demonstration how new species may suddenly develop under radically new surroundings. For clearness sake, a few may be mentioned, as: the hightone politician, the ward heeler, the labor fakir, the political and even (which is a most recent growth) the "socialist" preacher, the magazine poets, the "moralists" and "sentimentalists" and "reformers" of a dozen and one types, and others, and others.

But there is a fresh breeze blowing through the polluted swamp of capitalist corruption and that is the breeze of the New Revolution. In spite of all the degrading forces that are at work to-day we are on an upward turn. There is an upheaval in the conditions and this upheaval will develop the morally and intellectually strong men and women who will take advantage of the constructive forces of capitalism and revolutionize society into a Socialist Republic.

Olive M. Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.

On To Fifty Thousand!

Nothing short of Fifty Thousand Readers for The Monthly People will satisfy the comrades who have charge of the work of promoting its circulation. This Fifty Thousand should be secured before the new publication is a year old. Over Five Thousand subscribers have already been received for the first number. We should receive One Thousand New Subscribers each week. This average can easily be maintained if our workers will roll up their sleeves. Few workingmen will refuse to subscribe for a paper that costs them

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SEETHING IN RUSSIA

MINISTRY OF WAR.
Superior Council of the War Department.
No....
12 (25) August, 1902.
SECRET.

To ———
Commanding the Troops of the ——— District.

Sir—The attempts of the political agitators to carry on agitation in the Army, once a rare occurrence, have recently greatly increased in frequency, and they have assumed such a degree of impudence that I consider it a matter of urgent necessity to draw your most serious attention thereto.

From reports of commanders of the corps, and by information sent by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice it appears that in the month of May, 1901, "proclamations" were distributed in the barracks of the 116th Malojaroslav infantry regiment.

In the same month two pamphlets entitled "Politics and Officers" and "The Abolition of the Standing Army," whose contents were highly inflammatory, were mailed from abroad to the address of the Staff-Captain Scheremetjew of the 141 Moshajski infantry regiment.

In August of the same year, a proclamation of a Wilna Social Democratic group was delivered by subordinate letter-carriers to all the officers of the 27th infantry division. The proclamation twitted the officers with becoming, at the command of their superiors, executioners of "honest workingmen;" and they are requested to quit this "shameful role."

A copy of this same proclamation was sent later (February, 1902) by mail to the officers of the Moscow garrison, and also to the school of sharp-shooters for officers.

In January, 1902, Second Lieutenant Teljminow of the 9th Siberia grenadier regiment received leaflet, that was directed against the Government and that, in violent language, urged the refusal to serve in the Army.

It was also established that in the same month a writing, entitled "The Soldier's Lord's Prayer," full of treasonable utterances, written in a running hand and even lithographically prepared in the Government bureau, and which incited the soldiers against their superiors, was distributed among the men of His Majesty's 65th Moscow infantry regiment, among the men of the 21st Bjeloruss dragoon regiment, and among the men of the 66th Butyris infantry regiment.

In February and March the officers of the Petersburg regiment received proclamations calling upon them to join the students, and, together with them, to take their places in the ranks of the demonstrationists.

In April, the officers of the Wilna garrison received for a second time proclamations of the "Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia." It was sent by mail, and it urges them to join the "Pan-Russian Movement."

The same month, a large quantity of proclamations of the "Siberian Social Democratic Association" was found in the yards of barracks of the garrison of Krasnojarsk. These proclamations bore the title of "To the troops of the Krasnojarsk garrison," and they called upon the soldiers not to raise their guns against their own brothers, the peasants and workingmen, who were battling for a just Cause.

The same April and in May, a proclamation, addressed "To the Soldiers," and inciting these to disobedience towards the Tsar and to overthrow his government on the ground of its being unjust and illegal, was distributed in large quantities among the rank and file of the 13th infantry division. Furthermore it has been established that personal efforts have been attempted by the agitators upon the individual soldiers. It thereby became clear that many of the agitators were of the rank and file of the marines stationed at Sebastopol.

In March, 1902, an organized propaganda was discovered among the soldiers of the Jekateerinoslav regiment of bodyguards; and that propaganda was conducted not from without but from within the troops themselves. At the head of this organized propaganda stood a soldier (of noble extraction named Alschanski) belonging to the same regiment; and he had deliberately suppressed the fact that he was entitled to only a short period of service, so as to have full opportunity to carry on his propaganda a long time among the soldiers. During the term of his service, Alschanski conducted an energetic propaganda of the revolutionary ideas. He did this through personal conversations with the soldiers, as well as by means of the distribution of a large number of pamphlets, proclamations, etc.. In these criminal proceedings a number of soldiers assisted him directly, while others were guilty of tolerating and of not denouncing him.

The circumstance deserves special attention that, among the persons convicted in the agrarian troubles in the Southern districts, it turned out that a Second-lieutenant of the 133rd Sympheropol regiment, named Passjko, himself had distributed several pamphlets and proclamations of criminal nature among the peasants of the Poltawa districts. He admitted it himself.

Assuredly the instances cited do not exhaust all the recent instances of the penetration of the revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the military. There are reasons to assume that many of these instances have, due to the precaution and known conspiracy of the subterraneous agitators, remained concealed not only from the highest officers, but also from their immediate subalterns. Nevertheless the instances cited prove that the revolutionary and Socialist groups are energetically engaged in spreading their ideas among the military by means of the mail, the distribution of criminal literature at the military posts, and also through personal contact, many of them being themselves in active military service.

While I hold it to be a matter of the highest importance to the state to protect the Army against the harmful influence of political errors, and have, accordingly, charged the military department to thoroughly deal with the question of combatting the said sad manifestations, nevertheless, I hold it to be equally my duty to request you, Sir, to communicate to me your opinion on the means which may occur to you as proper and necessary in the premises. (Signed) A. Kuropatkin,
Minister of War.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

THE CROP OF THE DRAGON'S TOOTH.

In the course of his report to the convention of the A. F. of L., read by him in New Orleans on the 13th instant, Mr. Gompers said:

"Unless our affiliated National and International Unions radically and soon change their course we shall at no distant day be in the midst of an internecine contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world, aye, not even when workmen of different trades were arrayed against each other behind barricades in the streets over questions of trade against trade."

The report then goes on to denounce the "tidal wave of expansion madness" that, in the attempt of each body to extend its own jurisdiction, is arraying one affiliated union against the other in what he deplores as a "fratricidal strife."

Mr. Gompers is not the first of the fatuous breed, that, knowing nothing of the orderly sequence by which the seed brings forth a crop after its own kind, feels horrified at the crop of monsters yielded by the dragon's tooth himself has sowed.

The "fratricidal strife," that now shoots pangs of fear in Mr. Gompers's breast for the safety of his organization, is fruit strictly of the kind of the pure and simple Trades Union seed.

The pure and simple Trades Union seed recognizes rights to the capitalist class; it thereby subscribes to the capitalist system; nay, worse yet, it thereby pronounces itself of the genus capitalism. Capitalism means strife, every man's hand up against every other's throat,—and, "the devil take the hindmost," or, in neater, more hypocritical parlance, "let the fittest survive." As capitalism means strife, yet preaches "Christianity," so pure and simpledom preaches the solidarity of Labor and perforce practises strife.

Built upon the foundations of capitalist economy; blind as a bat to the economy of Labor; stuffed with the illusions and delusions regarding the "progress of Labor through the pure and simple unions" as a Pomeranian duck is stuffed with noodles; thus inevitably brought wholly within the vortex of the capitalist maelstrom,—what wonder that capitalist manifestations of "do others or they'll do you" manifest themselves among the pure and simple Trades Union bodies? What wonder that these manifestations, having for their theater the oppressed of capitalism, are mere caricatures of the master's pranks? what wonder that these manifestations work out disaster?

Poor, silly, stupid, pompous, crooked Gompers! The "internecine strife" that now alarms him is but the sheetlightning of the approaching storm. That storm will break out over his head jointly with his President Hanna's. And the thunderbolt of the Socialist Movement, guided by the hand of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will make short work of the perverse mechanism of capitalist society, in which the Gompers pure and simple style of Trades Unionism is but one of the necessary wheels.

THEIR "EDUCATION."

On the desk before us there lies—ready to be transferred in a few moments to our archives labeled "Multi-cocania"—a Social Democratic campaign leaflet, used in the recent campaign. The leaflet is addressed "To the Public," and is signed "Edward Holzschuh," Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party candidate for Alderman in Jersey City, N. J. A few passages from this document will convey an idea of the whole of it, together with a pretty clear view of the confused and incoherent nature of the "hosts that are to overthrow the capitalist system in America."

Says Mr. Holzschuh:

"I stand, first of all, in the interest of the whole people."

You don't say so? You, then, admit the Socialist Labor Party contention that you are no better than the Democratic and the Republican politicians, who also claim the impossibility of "representing the whole people"?

The hosts, that are to storm and overthrow the capitalist citadel, may not need, do not need to be familiar with all the minutely defined ramifications of Socialist theory; but without they are drilled in the elemental evolutions and handling of the arms needed for the occasion, they will be a mob. Such an elemental and fundamental drill for Socialist success is the fact that it is impossible to "stand for the interests of the whole people." The interests of the Working Class are exactly the opposite of the interests of the Capitalist Class. He who represents the one must be opposed to the other. Masses, drummed together "against Capitalism," and ignorant of this fact, and captained by such Ignorance, can but be a mob that the capitalist can easily crush.

But Mr. Holzschuh has heard about the Socialist Labor Party, and has passed his eyes over its literature. As a genuine Social Democratic chieftain, he stands in awe before S. L. P. teachings, knows they are daringly sound,—and likes to crib them. But as in all such cases he handles the plagiarism clumsily, and is blissfully ignorant of the contradiction he incurs. Accordingly, Mr. Holzschuh, right after announcing himself in the "interest of the whole people," declares:

"I stand squarely" upon the principle that "insists that the only man worthy of protection is the workingman."

How is that for the right arm being at fisticuffs with the left? The crowd, hurrahed together for "Socialism," and fed upon such contradictory doctrine, can have as much cohesion as a jelly fish. Every man in the revolutionary Army of Socialism must be clear on his object. Contradictory teachings may hurrah together a rope of sand, they can never organize "hosts of MEN."

And of the nature of the "education" above given, is the "education" of the Social Democracy throughout the land. It is so in Ohio, markedly so in Illinois and in distant California; and, looking nearer, not in New Jersey only, but in Massachusetts and this very State of New York, we find it the same. In fact, everywhere. Everywhere, one idea knocks out the other; one principle is in the hair of others; one theory is at war with other theories and practices of the Social Democracy.

Numbers, without the bond that only sound, because consistent, agitation can bind a body with, is but a shifting sand bank. "Everything to all men" may be a profitable business plan for the Social Democratic leaders, but what of the numbers themselves, the dupes thus corralled?

Fortunately for these numbers, there stands, squarely across the path of these ignorant, corrupt and designing Social Democratic leaders, the imperturbable Socialist Labor Party, whose work of agitation, education and organization will avert a social catastrophe.

Mr. Holzschuh's document will now take its place on our file with the other documentary proofs of Social Democratic corruption and unfitness; and it is there for inspection in this office.

"HARMONY" AND "SPLITS."

The below, taken from "Le Socialist," the organ of the consolidated bona fide Socialist forces of France, that pulled away from the Millerand-Jaures "opportunists," is timely reading here in America.

Besides forecasting the events, bound to take place in the Socialist Movement throughout Europe, the article will enable both those active in the Labor Movement of America, and those looking on, to understand the logic of events here, and correctly interpret the events.

The article is especially timely now when, fresh upon the minds of all is here, just as in France the vote of the Millerand-Jaures set, the vote which the "incoherent and confused mass," generally known as Social Democratic, has just polled in excess of the Socialist Labor Party.

Here it is:

"At Imola and at Munique, the Italian and German Socialists met to discuss their tactics and regulate their differences. To judge by the rumors that have been rife, one should think there must have been hot times there. And yet, how mistaken are we! Never, on the contrary, was unity better confirmed. Let's see what 'Gleichheit' (Equality) of Stuttgart says:

"'The Social Democracy, united and with closed ranks, stands prepared for great battles'; and further on, 'That does not mean that we are all of the same opinion, and that hard blows have not been exchanged.' In the 'Neue Zeit' (New Times) Mehring observes all the same that the antagonism manifested itself between the partisans of 'confused theory,' otherwise named, the 'practical folks,' on the one hand, and those who hold to the Marxist theory, on the other. Citizen Mrs. Zetkin, touching on the quarrel between the 'Neue Zeit' and the 'Sozialistische Monatshefte' [equivalent to saying here 'Daily People' and Volkszeitung Corporation] speaks of the disgusting competition made by the subsidized organ of bourgeois against the Party organ. Finally, as to the congress of Imola, Ada Alberg, while warmly wishing for the union of the two rival factions, cannot refrain from raising the cry against the 'laisser-faire, laisser-aller' recommended by the moderates; and she finds that this new tendency is the very negation of the historic mission of the Socialist party.

"That's a pretty dance! They recommend to attend only to the common interest, and to neglect such 'secondary matters' as theory, tactics, class struggle, etc., and to be satisfied to gather a large troop,—the incoherent and confused mass dreamed of by certain folks. No need of direction, nothing more than journals containing contradictory ideas. The partisans of the 'new method' attribute to the proletariat so superior an intelligence that they think 'it will recognize its own,' even if it finds them in the ranks of the bourgeois army.

"In short all the Socialist parties, one after the other, go through their blunderbuss stage; and France, the queen of nations, teaches them the beauties of confusionism, and they wish to taste of it. For the patriotic hearts of France it must be a sweet consolation to notice that we cannot make a blunder without its being forthwith imitated abroad. Nevertheless, we must be just and modest: confusionism existed in Belgium from times immemorial, even at the time of the first International. That's, no doubt, the reason why our Belgian comrades have such a hankering for the intellectuals of France.

"All the same we must say that, unless blinded by the love for antithesis, we shall never be made to admit that, the more people dispute, all the more do they agree. It is an old theory of Bebel's that, as far as we are concerned, we never have been able to accept.

"People may amuse themselves by appointing a day, once a year, to exchange fisticuffs. The lovers of boxing matches have a right to live. Nevertheless, as Mehring justly remarks, the proletariat begins to be heartily tired of these theoretical boxing matches. In France [likewise in America] that it what brought on the 'split.' It will have the same result, sooner or later abroad.

"Will not the eternal apologizers for these congresses finally perceive that the partisans of the 'new methods' are indifferent to defeats and to censures? So long as they may remain in the Party, and can carry on their petty underground work, they live and preserve in the eyes of the proletariat a vague appearance of Socialism. Once thrown out, they cannot long maintain their autonomous existence. They drop into 'radicalism.' They can no longer do mischief, being unmasked.

"That's why 'splits'—whatever our friends abroad may think—have the great advantage of cutting short all barren discussions, and above all, to allow a free hand for open and decisive action. The Socialist party, founded at Commentry will no longer waste its time discussing with 'the others' in conventions. It will let the proletariat judge acts, not words.

"After all, those conventions, where such incongruous elements are gathered, what else are they but 'parliamentary bear gardens'?"

The striking arm of the S. L. P. will remain free. And it will join internationally all other arms equally made free for open and decisive action, for acts and not the palavering of "intellectuals."

HE ILLUSTRATES THE POINT.

If there be any who think that the Socialist is too severe towards the mouth-pieces of capitalism when he pronounces them "intellectual bankrupts," let the doubting Thomas turn his eyes to the below, the first, leading editorial item in the Dover, N. H., "Foster's Daily Democrat" of the 12th instant:

"Daniel De Leon, the Socialist Labor candidate for Governor of New York in the last campaign, declared in a Socialist meeting in New York Sunday, said that the industrial millenium which Socialism will bring is that laboring men will have to work only four hours a day. That's too easy. What would the men do in the other twenty hours? They couldn't sleep more than ten hours a day, on an average, what would they do to 'kill time' in the other ten hours?"

Leaving aside the evidence of a superficial reading denoted by the notion that the above was said at a meeting, instead of in the course of an interview, as this capitalist Editor could have found out if he read with the care that a serious man reads,—leaving that aside, what must one think of the "intellectual" who reasons as this precious Editor reasons?

He obviously reasons this way: "Workingmen to-day work most all the time that they are not in bed. Therefore if their hours of work are so shortened that they will not be able to sleep the whole rest of the time, they will have to kill time, they will not know what to do with their leisure. Consequently the hours of work must remain what they are."

Who but an intellectual bankrupt can fail to perceive that the present hours of work are inhumanly long, especially so considering the intensity with which improved machinery compels labor to be performed?

Who but an intellectual bankrupt can fail to perceive that, if the intellectual horizon of the workingman is to-day narrow, and he, in unfortunately too many instances, might not immediately know what to do with his time if his leisure increased, it is simply a result of the vicious system of capitalism, which holds his nose so close to the grindstone that his mind has been cramped by it, and that the pressure being removed, the hitherto suppressed intellectual aspirations will soon expand, finding ample occupation to satisfy intellectual craving?

Who but an intellectual bankrupt proceeds from the notion that, because the workingman to-day does not distinguish himself in intellectual pursuits, therefore he has neither aspirations nor fitness in that direction?

Who but an intellectual bankrupt does not know that, so strong are the intellectual aspirations of the workingman, that the circumstance that capitalism deprives him of all opportunity to indulge these aspirations is not the least of the martyrdoms of Labor?

Finally, who but a moral, as well as intellectual, bankrupt can look upon the present martyrdom of the Working Class with such complacency and levity as to treat with cynic jeer the prospect of the race's upbuilding?

* * *

The Rensselaer Co., N. Y., stalwart S. L. P. organization, that so effectively made public the corruption of the local organization of the Social Democracy, and thereby saved hundreds of workingmen from becoming the dupes of that scabby set, will no doubt be amused at the following dispatch that appeared in the Social Democratic "Volkszeitung" of the 16th instant:

"Watervliet, Nov. 14.—Within is the official vote of Troy and Rensselaer county. For Hanford 233 votes were polled in Rensselaer county; for De Leon 489. In Troy Hanford received 211 votes, De Leon 373. The returns do indeed show a larger increase for the lying Professor, but from all sides we now hear that this happened unintentionally. The people wanted to vote Socialistic, and they cast their vote for the Socialist Labor Party in the illusion that they thereby voted for us, as many have admitted. The Professor need not be so proud on his increase. The local speakers of the S. L. P. have gone beyond all imaginable bounds in meanness and mendacity, as I have learned."

Don't this sound like a whine from Timbuctoo? The utterer of the whine is a "Volkszeitung" Timbuctooer, located in Albany who when called to account by S. L. P. men for the conduct of the Troy Social Democracy, the rent for whose headquarters had been paid by the Democratic party, said with Timbuctoo naiveness: "I wish they would pay for the rent for our headquarters in Albany too." He is the same luminary, who, when the taxation discussion was going on in 1899, pulled out of his pockets a little bottle of cough medicine and said: "I have a cold, and here I have paid 1 cent taxes on this bottle; of course we pay the taxes."

Once a Timbuctooer, always a Timbuctooer.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

(Written for The Daily and Weekly People by Chas. Stöeber, Adams, Mass.)

The battle now is over, it was a manly fight,
Comrades, put your armor on and work with all your might.
To the class-conscious worker there must no resting be
Until we've led to victory the fighting S. L. P.

The road we've got to travel, I know is hard and rough;
But, comrades, keep the fight a-going, never cry "enough."
Darkness may surround us, but light will come at last.
Roll up your sleeves and get to work, be at it hard and fast.

Enemies advancing try to drive us back,
The robber class may snarl and growl, but we'll be on their track.
Then comes the labor fakir, chase him up a pole,
And don't forget the Kangaroo, drag him from his hole.

Let every one awaken, take courage, be a man,
Let each help in his own way and do the best he can.
All hail The Daily People, the champion of the slave,
Fighting labors' battles, ever true and brave.

* * *

America is the leading capitalist nation. It is recognized as such all over the world. At the opening of the recent sittings of the German Government Commission to inquire into kartels and syndicates, much material relating to American kartels and syndicates, otherwise known as trusts, was laid before the commission. This is indeed significant. It means that the German Commission will be guided in its consideration of the trust problem by the results achieved by corporations in this country. Now, since America is the leading capitalist country what folly it is for the workingmen of this country to be guided in their tactics by the less developed countries of Europe? The working class tactics of this country must lead the working class tactics of the capitalist countries of the world, just as this country's capitalism leads the capitalism of the world. Those working class tactics demand no reactionary Bernsteinism. Such uncompromising Marxianism will be found in this country only in the S. L. P. The S. L. P. leads the Socialist movement of the world.

* * *

William F. Long, president of the Lithographers' Association, hits the nail on the head when, in the discussion as to whether a trade unionist should join the militia or not, he says: "A man cannot serve two masters. He cannot be an efficient member of the National Guard during a strike and a good trades unionist at the same time." Now, if Long will only apply his logic to his own organization, he will find himself in a hopeless muddle. The Lithographers' Association believes in serving two masters. It is based on the fallacy that the purpose of trades unionism is to promote the interests of employer and employe, in other words, it states it can promote the interests of the man in whose favor the militia is used (the employer) at the same time it promotes the interests of the man against whom the militia is used (the employe). Go to, Long, you're a fraud!

"THE PUBLIC."

WAYNE MACVEAGH—"Do you consider it none of your business what additional cost THE PUBLIC will have to pay for their coal, if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands?"

JOHN MITCHELL — "I have stated that it was beyond our control; that we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal."
—Examination at Scranton, Nov. 17.

What is "the public"? Who is the "the public"? From the above use of the term one would imagine that it is a well defined idea. No doubt such is the meaning intended to be conveyed by the term in the mouth of the attorney for the coal corporations; and no doubt also such is the sense in which the "labor representative" took it. But is it? Let's see.

Even a preliminary closer inspection will bring out a certain fact that materially batters the meaning applied to "the public." Obviously, the miners would have "no kick coming" that the price of coal has risen, if the price of their own merchandise, labor power, their wages, kept step with such rise. At any rate, they would not be sufferers from such "additional cost of production." This substantive fact points straight to the correct definition of "the public," a definition that shatters the vast superstructure of deceit—actual and applied—which the capitalist class, jointly with its "labor lieutenants," has reared behind which it chicanes the workingman; a definition that, like all scientific definition, is eminently constructive in that it reveals both the untenableness of capitalism, and the way out of this "foretaste of hell."

What is "the public"? Is it a hard and fast entity? No; "the public" is a shifting entity. It has as many different aspects as it happens at any one time to be facing a different industry of the scores and hundreds of industries.

"The public," with regard to the coal industry, is the whole people,—minus the miners.

"The public," with regard to the baking industry, is the whole people, miners included,—but minus the bakers.

"The public," with regard to the textile industry, is the whole people, miners and bakers included,—but minus the weavers.

"The public," with regard to the shoe industry, is the whole people, miners, bakers and weavers included,—but minus the shoeworkers.

And so on, through the whole gamut of industries.

"The public," in any one instance, means the consumers of the product of that particular industry,—TO THE UTTER EXCLUSION OF THE PRODUCERS THEREOF.

And what means "the public," what does the term practically stand for, not in one instance, but in all?

The above partial definition, joined to other correlated facts, gives the complete definition. The correlated facts are:

1. The idle Capitalist Class is a consumer, pre-eminently a consumer, exclusively a consumer,—and no sardine consumer, at that;

2. The toiling Working Class is also a consumer, but not exclusively a consumer. It has two sides: the consumer's side (the side interested in cheapness) and the producer's side (the side interested in dearness).

Accordingly, "the public" stands for the consumer's side of the nation—TO THE UTTER EXCLUSION OF, NAY, AT THE EXPENSE OF LABOR.

A tell-tale definition!

It tells the tale:

1. That the capitalist, and the capitalist alone, can consistently consider "the public." He does not "seek to benefit" only the bakers, weavers, shoeworkers, etc., by "reducing the cost of mining." He also "seeks to benefit" the miners; and in order to do so, must "reduce the cost of production" in the baking, weaving, shoemaking and all other industries with regard to which the miner is a factor in "the public." In other words, by considering "the public"—of which the capitalist, being a non-producer and idler, always is a factor—the capitalist pursues his own class interests. These class interests are irreconcilably opposed to Labor. To consider "the public" in the matter of the cost of production inevitably means to resist the rise of wages, to lower them whenever possible, and as fast as he can.

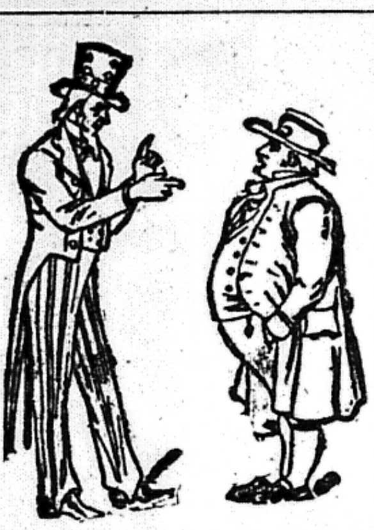
2. That, if not corruption, then only ignorance—such crass ignorance as would unfit a man for leadership in a Trades Union—can cause a Union officer to consider "the public" in the matter of the "cost of production." Under capitalism the idea is tantamount to declining wages. To demand an increase and at the same time fondle "the public" is to place Labor in the undignified attitude of sticking its foot in its own mouth.

3. That under capitalism no advantage can really accrue to any section of the Working Class except at the expense of other sections: Raise wages in the one, and the consumer's side of the rest of the Working Class suffers. Cater to the consumer's side of one part of the Working Class, and other parts must pine under "reduced cost of production."

4. That the Labor Movement is one and indivisible. So long as the Working Class has not recognized its solidarity, so long as any one branch can seek its own particular benefit—just so long will it be a dislocated body, the victim to "the public" and other capitalist juggling phrases, a curse to itself, a curse to mankind.

5. In the passage at arms between MacVeagh and Mitchell, quoted at the head of this column, the latter dodged, and the dodge was equivalent to a surrender of the Cause of Labor. The Cause of Labor demands the cauterizing of the deception that underlies the modern term, "The Public." The Cause of Labor demands that the "cost of production," Labor's share, be the highest attainable, and not a fraction below its full product.

With Capitalism "The Public" is a devouring monster.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Shameful! Rascally! Un-American! Mr. ——

UNCLE SAM—You are excited. Take your breath. What's up?

B. J. (holding and pounding a copy of the "New York Times")—I say this paper is right! These workingmen are on the verge of treason! They are trampling on the Constitution of the Nation! They are—they are—(he chokes, and can't speak further.)

U. S.—Keep cool! What's it all about?

B. J.—The militia! It is about these workingmen expelling members of their organization for joining the militia. That's treason! It's against the Constitution! Read it; here it is. The "Times" quotes the Constitution. Here it is (reading): "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State,"—don't you see? The Constitution provides for a Militia, and here come these treasonable workingmen and fly into the face of the Constitution—

U. S.—Do they?

B. J.—Don't they?

U. S.—Let's see. In the first place, the clause of the Constitution on the Militia don't end where you stopped, and the "Times" stopped—

B. J.—What more does it say?

U. S.—We shall take that up later. For the present, let's take up the portion that you quoted.

B. J.—Good!

U. S.—What is a "free State"?

B. J.—Why, a "free State"—is—Why, don't you know what a "free State" is?

U. S.—I do. Do you?

B. J.—Why, a "free State" is—hem!

U. S.—Is it a collection of bricks, and mortar, and iron and glass, and clods of earth, and rocks?

B. J.—Why, no!

U. S.—It is a collection of human beings, eh?

B. J. (obviously relieved)—Yes, that's it?

U. S.—And of human beings who live in the country, or of human beings who don't?

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—Are the Duchesses of Marlborough, the Duchesses of Manchester, the Princesses of Campo Felice, the Countesses Pourtalis, the Countesses of Castellane, and the scores upon scores of other American heiresses and American capitalists who idle their time away in Europe, at the expense of the toilers in America are they part of our "free States"?

B. J. (scratches his head)—Hardly!

U. S.—A "free State," accordingly, consists of beings, who, in the first place, inhabit it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—But is it enough that a living being "inhabit" a country to render him a member of a "free State"?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—Let me help you. Rats and mice, and roosters and dogs are living beings?

B. J.—Guess so?

U. S.—Would they constitute, or be a component part of, a "free State"?

B. J.—'Course not!

U. S.—Why?

B. J. (smiles)—Because—they are—

U. S.—Non-producers?

B. J.—Yes; that's it.

U. S.—They only consume, and live on others. Hence are no part of a "free State," eh?

B. J.—Correct.

U. S.—Could, then, the rat-pit, cock-pit, dog-pit Wall street clientele of the "New York Times" be justly considered as a component part of a "free State"?

B. J. (after much scratching of his head)—Why, no! Those fellows only tear one another's throats, and consume the people's substance.

U. S.—The WORKINGMAN'S substance.

B. J.—Yes, OUR substance.

U. S.—We now have enough light to sum up. A "free State" is an organized collection of people independent of other nations, who inhabit a country and produce the wealth needed for its support.

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—That being so, what is a "well regulated militia"?

B. J.—Oh, that's clear now. It is a militia made up—

U. S.—Officers as well as rank and file?

B. J.—Yes; made up—officers as well as rank and file—of people who produce the wealth needed for the support of the free State.

U. S.—Is that the kind of a militia we have now and that the "Times" and its clientele insist we shall uphold?

B. J. cogitates.

U. S.—Think it out!

B. J.—"Officers" and "rank and file" must come from the Working Class—

U. S.—Correct; go on.

B. J.—The kind of a militia the "Times" is upholding is, of course, mainly recruited from the Working Class—

U. S.—But its officers?

B. J.—True; its officers are not.

U. S.—The officers are recruited from the rat-pit, labor-consuming class, eh?

B. J.—Yes; that's so. But tell me. Is it not better for us to have friends than enemies in the rank and file of the militia when it is called out against us on strikes?

U. S.—You are wandering from the question. But I shall follow you in your wandering, all the readier because your wandering brings us right up to the very gist of the question.

In the first place, your question proceeds from a false assumption. The false assumption is that, if we workingmen refused to join the militia, its ranks would be filled by enemies, that is to say, by the rat-pit and cock-pit "Times" clientele of Labor-skinners. That's an error—

B. J.—It is?

U. S.—Yes. If we refused to fill the ranks of the militia, its ranks would be EMPTY. The "Times" rat-pit clientele don't join, as a rule, the ranks. Few regiments are made up of that class. That gentry don't like the bother and danger of rank and file duties. They prefer the showy and easy part of commanding.

B. J. puckers up his brow, and his eyes begin to bulge.

U. S.—So you see, that if we abstained from joining, there would be hardly any enemies against us; at least not at the start. That much for the first error in your theory that we should join the militia so as not to have it filled with enemies.

B. J.—That WAS an error, sure enough. Which was the second error? If we don't join, I can see how the militia would, at least at first, be crippled with empty ranks. But for that very reason, if we joined, then the ranks would be full with our friends.

U. S.—That's the second error.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—A FRIEND commanded by an ENEMY makes TWO ENEMIES.

B. J. staggers back.

U. S.—Was the light too sudden for you? A soldier, a rank and file man, has to obey orders. If ordered to march against a position and shoot, and he disobeys, he may be shot down on the spot in the back. The commanding officer and his immediate subalterns are THE THING. If they are enemies, our friends under them are but so many guns in our enemies' hands to shoot us down with. Whole armies of soldiers have in history risen against their officers. These are exceptional instances. The rule is that the power of the commander is multiplied by the number of the soldiers under him. By going into the militia our friends the workingmen merely multiply the power of the enemies of the working class.

B. J.—That lying "New York Times"!

U. S.—It lied even worse. It lied, not only in implying a false meaning to the passage from the Constitution that it quoted, it lied also in suppressing the rest of the clause.

B. J.—It did?

U. S.—The full clause is:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS, SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED."

So you see that the constitutional clause,

In the first place, cannot (as the "Times" falsely would have it) mean by a "free State" people who only live off the sweat of the brow of the working class; nor can it mean by "well regulated militia" a body held under the command of these barnacles;

In the second place, when fully quoted, the clause does not place "the necessity of a well regulated militia to the security of a free State," as the premises for making it incumbent upon the workingmen to join the militia, but places that necessity as the premises for RESTRICTING THE GOVERNMENT FROM INFRINGING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

Now, then, the "Times" rat-pit Wall street clientele has done that very thing. All sorts of restrictions are placed upon the people's right to bear arms; and, as to our right to drill and organize ourselves in the use of arms, we are expressly forbidden. No such drilling or organizing is allowed except under the command of the "Times" cock-pit Wall street clientele. So you see, who is breaking the Constitution; the workingmen, or—

B. J.—That's enough. This "Times" and its fellow capitalist sheets are truly scurvily Un-American;—

U. S.—You got it—

B. J.—Not only they, and the class they speak for, fleece us of our product,—

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—Not only do they violate the Constitution;—

U. S.—Right you are!

B. J.—But they so completely befuddle us as to make us see things upside down. We have not a "well regulated militia" to-day. What they call a militia is among the worst engines of tyranny to render us a "slave State." No intelligent workingman would join that. No bona fide union can allow its members to join it. I see! I see!

U. S.—Jonathan, you have emancipated yourself from the worst of all thralldom, the thralldom of capitalist false reasoning. The rest will be easy.

* * *

The furious discussions now going on in leading financial circles regarding the sound and the unsound, the concrete and the speculative, character of American prosperity, together with the recent ominous industrial stock slump, is causing the uninitiated to ask, what has come over "the unlimited prosperity" dreams of our plutocrats? Why this questioning and reassuring where all was once so unanimous and confident? Are we up against it, in the shape of a panic? or are these the preliminaries that betoken that if we are not actually up against it now, it will not be many years before we will be?

* * *

A Duluth, Minn., audience was so displeased with a mediocre lecture by Bishop Potter, that he felt obliged to return the $150 he had received for delivering it. The bishop would be forced to retire from labor affairs, thoroughly discredited, if the working class, who have been deceived by his eulogies of arbitration, were to act in the same spirit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Fitting Endorsement of Class Conscious Socialism.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—I have just read the partial election returns, which I find show an increased vote for the honest S. L. P. Especially gratifying is the result in New York State.

For years all those who have opposed the S. L. P., within and without, have complained about De Leon and "De Leonism," which, in other words, is merely a cloak, a subterfuge, to cover their real hatred of straight out tactics. "De Leonism" was predicted as the ruination of the Party.

In view of all this, does it not inspire one to see the S. L. P. vote, with De Leon as its standard bearer, rise above that of two years ago, a fitting endorsement of "De Leonism," in other words, straight class-conscious Socialism?

Louis Dworschak.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11, 1902.

"The Complimentary Vote."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—What is meant by complimentary vote? It often occurs that a certain candidate will run ahead of his party ticket, and we are told that he received "a large complimentary vote."

Perhaps, if we consider the proposition for a moment, we may be able to locate the compliment. If a political party represents any principle, then its candidates must stand squarely upon the platform of that party. The platform is formulated to represent the interests of the class in control of the party, and its candidates are pledged to support the principles thus represented.

If a man votes for a candidate of an opposition party, he insults him by so doing, as he expresses his thought by his action, that the candidate receiving the compliment (?) will not prove true to his party, nor the principles stated in the platform.

During the late campaign, a great many speakers (candidates) addressed the working class in this manner:

"Vote the straight ticket, but if you cannot vote it, vote for ME."

This is what they call a "complimentary vote," but it certainly is not an intelligent one, nor can it be so regarded, as it means nothing but an insult.

Yet some men fall all over themselves to secure such (doubtful) compliments, and thank the voters who gave "the complimentary vote."

The Socialist Labor Party, however, takes the stand for **SOLIDARITY** of Labor, and urges the working class to "unite under its banner into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights, and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that held together by the indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of the classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Socialist Republic for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder: a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization." (Platform, S. L. P.)

As the S. L. P. is the only party that stands exclusively for the working class a working man ought to vote for it, and as he only does his duty by so doing, why should he be looking for thanks?

If he does not vote the straight party ticket one end of it would certainly nullify the other, and as this amounts to the same thing as staying away from the polling place, or voting a blank ballot, how can he say he voted a protest against the system of economic inequality?

To illustrate, a friend told me how he voted for Socialism: "I voted for the S. L. P. candidate for Congress and the S. P. candidates on the State ticket." When asked what he meant by the S. P., he replied: "The Social Democratic party, they all stand for Socialism."

It was impossible to show him how he had been misled, or else he would not acknowledge it. He "knew that the S. L. P. were all Socialists," and he claimed to be "a Socialist," but we "are too narrow," and he gave us a complimentary vote.

It seems strange how class-conscious some people are, and how liberal to compliment such narrowness with which they are continually finding fault, especially when they have a candidate of their own in the field for the same office.

However, the "light is breaking," and after the people get used to hearing the truth, then they will understand us.

At present, while they are beginning to awaken they will soon have their eyes wide open, and we must not fail to call their attention to every injustice that is being forced upon the working class, no matter who the guilty party may be.

It will not be very long until they will realize that they must either choose between absolute slavery or accomplish their freedom.

When that time comes, then the rest of our task will be easy, but until then we must not fail in doing our full duty, by putting our shoulder to the wheel, as we must work for and secure the ultimate victory. Speed the day!

J. D.

North Abington, Mass., Nov. 11.

Impressions on the Arbitration Commission.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I was present all day yesterday at the Arbitration Commission hearing going on here in Scranton. I presented my credentials as a representative of The Daily People, and was assigned to a table with the other newspaper men.

The principal part in the proceedings—Mitchell's statement followed by his cross-examination—is verbally reproduced in the papers that I have mailed.

But there is an unstenographed and unphotographed feature of the proceedings, which I wish here to reproduce.

The Commission did not seem to be very much interested in the proceedings. General Wilson and Parker passed slips of paper to each other and smiled at whatever was written on them.

Bishop Spaulding whiled away the time with his Prayer Book, and also with a typewritten manuscript. As the Bishop is billed to deliver a lecture in Lyceum Theatre to-morrow, Sunday, on "Success"—the entire lower floor at $1 per head; 50 and 75 cents in the upper part of the house—I suspected that the typewritten document was being memorized.

Coming out at 4 p. m., quite a crowd stood on the street corners, waiting to see the stars. I noticed four small consumptive-looking boys, with sooty faces watching eagerly for Mitchell. As Mitchell had just read his statement before the Commission and stated, regarding capital and labor, that "one was not strong enough to destroy the other," it seemed to me that anyone with half an eye could see that someone was getting the best of those boys. They clutched their dinner-pails as if they were afraid to lose them. No doubt that was why Mitchell stated in his opening address that we were pasing through "unparalleled prosperity."

W. H. Carroll.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 15.

Will Monmouth County S. L. P. Let's Know?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Kindly inform me if the Social Democrats had a county ticket in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and if their candidates' names were as follows: Croxson, for Coroner; West, for Coroner, and Pool, candidate for Assembly. I have the Monmouth Democrat at hand at which it is stated that Queeney, Republican candidate for Coroner, and elected, was also on the workingmen's ticket.

Joseph Hain, 106 Van Siden ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15.

Preparing for 1904.

Comrades: Another battle in the war against capitalism has just been fought and the S. L. P. has not only held its own but has won a material increase in spite of the dirty work it had to face.

The next battle of importance that we must look forward to is the presidential campaign in 1904; and it is of this campaign that I wish to speak.

It is a well-known fact that the expenses of the S. L. P. are borne by the Party members and a few sympathizers. Whenever a campaign is begun, the Party membership is called upon to sign a subscription list and contribute what they can.

Now, here is the rub; most of our members cannot afford to pay down much of a sum at any one time, nor within the period of a month or so. They, of course, do their best; but I believe this difficulty can be overcome. Now here is my plan: the one I have adopted and I trust other members will do the same.

Let every member supply himself with a tin, iron or earthenware savings bank, into which drop a nickel or dime (a quarter or half will also do) whenever you think you can afford it. Pledge yourself not to open this bank until the campaign of 1904 has begun; then turn the money over to your State or Campaign Committee and you no doubt will have more to contribute than if you had to dig down into your pockets and produce it all at one time.

It no doubt often happens that you could spare a nickel or a dime, but of course you do not want to go up and hand in so small an amount, you would rather wait until you could afford a larger sum; but, alas! too often that time does not arrive.

Whenever, while reading your daily paper, you come across the account of some atrocious act of the capitalist class which makes you want to drive another nail into the coffin of this abominable system, just go over to your little bank and deposit whatever you can spare at that moment, hoowever little it may be.

It is said that "great things have small beginnings," so up and be doing; get your little bank, contribute what you can from time to time, and when the time comes to turn it over you will be surprised at the result. If every Party member would adopt this plan, a large campaign fund could be raised by July, 1904.

Now, don't merely say: "Yes, I will get one," but get it now—the sooner you begin the more you will have in the end.

I would like to see other members express their opinion upon this subject; perhaps sections could push this plan in a systematic way.

Yours in the S. L. P.,

Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Rhode Island Socialist Labor Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People,—I saw in The People two articles relating to the vote in Rhode Island, one claiming that the S. L. P. was not on the ballot and that the Kangaroo party was; the other written by a Springfield comrade, he thinking that the Party in Rhode Island should state the case in The People, as it is in this State. As I agree with the writer, I will state the case.

The S. L. P. candidates were on the official ballot in this State and neither the Kangs nor any other so-called Socialist party was, for there is no party organization of any of them in this State that I know of.

We of the S. L. P. carried on a campaign as usual with open air meetings and hall meetings.

Comrade Connolly was here in September and we had good meetings and we have had good meetings before and since, up to election.

The S. L. P. vote for governor is about 1300, for mayor 900, in this city. The official count is now being arranged, and I will send it when obtained.

Ever since last spring, when the Democratic party and the Economic League took the field, there has been more or less agitation in this State. The street car strike in June caused a large registration in Providence. The candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, Dr. Garvin, is an advocate of the single tax, the constitutional initiative, proportional representation, the election of U. S. senators by the people direct and on election day. He received a large vote and was elected governor of this State—the remainder of the ticket elected being Republican.

The S. L. P. is not discouraged and we shall continue our education of the wage workers for the election next November.

Thomas Herrick.

93 Burnside street,
Providence, R. I., Nov. 16.

Like Oliver Twist He Wants "Some More."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The two columns of pithy arguments entitled "By Way of Comment," in The Daily People of Nov. 17, are good stuff, especially so for the uninitiated, as it clarifies their minds and answers many an objection to Socialism raised by the different mouthpieces and upholders of the present capitalist system. Let's have some more of it.

Reader.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18.

A Compliment From South Dakota.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist Labor Party is just right. This is an adjective that allows of no comparison. It is either the S. L. P. way, or a downfall of civilization. Time is mighty short in which to pull for the shore of the proletarian Co-operative Commonwealth. The wells of the "intellectuals" are so poisoned that it is equal to death to drink from them.

I notice that in less than ninety days afterward, the "multi-nominals" use your very phraseology, not excepting epithets.

Very sincerely, Turbo.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 15.

Echoes From Washington State.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—As you know, returns on our vote came by freight. To date we have only heard partially from eight counties.

The State auditor will issue the official vote 1st to 10th December, and then we will be able to send it.

The garbage box of the Social Democracy has gathered in the Pops in fine shape, and the Kanghai crow is being heard in the land. In the meantime the S. L. P. is sawing wood—our bonfire will come later.

If the "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, can get any comfort out of the ex-Pop vote we will not murmur, for it is the saving of the S. L. P. to have an ash barrel to dump them in.

This don't need publishing—they might "catch on."

If they will only go on feeling good and making "middlings" of themselves we will gather in the men of our class, all in good time.

Our next work is to build up our body—the S. T. & L. A. We have spent all our time heretofore on our good right arm, the S. L. P.

When that great fight takes place, that Sammy Go-Go prophesied would soon take place among the pure and simplers, we will have the doors of the S. T. & L. A. open as sanctuary for those who flee from the wrath of the fakir.

T. J. Dean.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15.

The Case in Virginia.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—Most of the election returns ignored our vote altogether; therefore we have to wait for the official canvass to know our exact status; but anyhow by the partial returns we have sufficient evidence that we did not make any gains, except in the Roanoke district, where I think we have advanced somewhat, thanks to the vigorous campaign our comrades conducted there. In the Richmond and Newport News districts I am pretty sure that we have retrograded. Here we had no speaking at all, as Comrade McCullough was too indisposed to go on the stump. In Newport News they had the same trouble, no speaker. The State Committee provided each district with 3,000 campaign leaflets; that's all it could do to help the district along.

On account of the new registration law and the new constitution the vote in the whole State was very small, only about sixty per cent. of the white voters registered, most of them who did not were, of course, working people, against whom the law was mainly aimed, for besides other impediments, as the property and understanding clauses, a two years' residence in the State and a one year's residence in the city or county are necessary to qualify any one as a voter. The colored vote has been practically eliminated. My own precinct, which had 214 votes, a great majority of them colored, has now only 56, of whom 8 are colored. At the last election only 33 votes were cast there; Holling got 4 of them.

H. Adolph Muller, State Sec.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 18.

They Know Their Business.

To The Daily and Weekly People—County and State papers are giving full reports of the Social Democratic vote, but never a mention of the S. L. P. The capitalist press knows a thing or two, doesn't it? While we will have to await the official returns we have learned one thing, and that is, that in this township Van Lear, S. L. P. candidate for governor, polled 10 votes, while the Republican candidate polled but 9.

R.

Heming, Minn., Nov. 18.

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LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. R. S., LYNN, MASS.—What say we? That you—a man who can consider the "Appeal to Reason" a teacher of Socialism, and who can go into hysterics over such an obviously soap-bubble vote as the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" vote in your State—will make a magnificent target for a Commune disaster bullet.

C. E. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The "Molly McGuires" cannot be ascribed to any one cause. Of course, the hardships of labor was a strong, prime incentive. Naturally, as a result, what ever went to aggravate that cause, importations of cheap labor, etc., etc., contributed its share. What determined the shape of the "Molly McGuires" was the old notion of secret societies.

H. R., NEW YORK.—A Socialist Mayor could take such an attitude that no strike could fail without the capitalist State Government riding roughshod over him. It takes a man to hold such an attitude. Hence none such was taken by the Social Democratic Haverhill Mayor.

R. M., COLUMBUS, O.—Nowhere during the late campaign has the bogus "Socialist," or Social Democratic party, taught Socialism. The distinctive mark of their agitation was the Populistic method of Hurrah, and appeal to sentiment—sand bank foundations these are for a revolutionary movement.

W. S. C., LONDON, ONT.—Have forwarded your address to "S. F. L., Montreal," for him to communicate with you if he wishes, and urged him to.

W. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your diamond and cloth comparison brings out the point clearest. "A yard of cloth" contains infinitely less human labor crystallized in it than does "a diamond weighing one carat." It took infinitely more labor to produce that diamond "ready for use," than to produce the yard of cloth. The exchange value of a commodity is not determined by the last specialized labor bestowed upon and crystallized in it, but by the sum of all the labor that went into it from the first raw material stage to the latest finished stage. Turn to Marx' "Capital," Swan Sonnenshein & Co., London," edition, and you will find on page 7 a magnificent sketch that closes with these passages: "'According to Eschwege, the total produce of the Brazilian diamond mines for the eighty years ending in 1823, had not realized the price of one-and-a-half years' average produce of the sugar plantations of the same country * * * If we could succeed * * * in converting carbon into diamonds, their value might fall below that of bricks." Keeping always in mind the qualifying element of "use value" in a commodity, the law of "exchange value" is correctly, absolutely correctly stated in the formula that the same depends upon the amount of social labor necessary for its reproduction.

G. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We cannot make out, nor nobody else, what the positive part of Anarchy is. Anarchy, to-day, is essentially a negation, as the name implies. Cannot answer your question whether Anarchist society would present an "organized state of affairs."

"IMPARTIAL," SYRACUSE, N. Y.—You call yourself "impartial"? Is it impartiality, when you see two men fighting, to tell one of them that he should not strike?

F. R., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Don't run a sensible saying into the ground. "Breed," no doubt, "is stronger than pasture. But would you say from that that, regardless of pasture, you can keep up a breed? Surroundings and conditions may not create, they surely, however, shape,—and there is no end to the shaping downward.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS.—The A. F. of L. has not declared against its members joining the militia.

"VOLKSZEITUNGS-FREUND, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ja, Geliebter. Wir geben zu. Wir waren im Unrecht. Sie sind kein Kaenguruh. Sie sind ein einfaches Kameel—wie die "Sozialistische Abeiter-Zeitung" von Euch im Allgemeinen schon ganz richtig gesagt hat.

T. H., LOUISVILLE, KY.—It is a snobbist notion that the progress of civilization will be arrested under Socialism. Leave capitalism alone, and it will run civilization into the ground.

D. G., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Can you fail to perceive that your "Socialist," alias Social Democratic leaders are mustangs ridden by the Socialist Labor Party, and in whose flanks the Socialist Labor Party's spurs are buried deep? If the fact has escaped you, it does not escape "them leaders." They feel the fact, alright. And they know that they must mend their pace, or founder. As they also know that they will founder, they snort, and rear, and kick with their hind heels, and cavort, and try to throw off the rider. But the Socialist Labor Party is firm in the saddle, and holds his knees tight to the mustang's sides.

W. G., VANCOUVER, B. C.—That Flannagan affidavit, that Comrade DeLeon offered to the Knights of Labor to smash the Socialists if they gave him the editorship of their organ, is an old exploded lie. The facts were these: The Socialists at the New Orleans General Assembly of the Knights of Labor (1894), knew that, if they did not support the Sovereign administration, the disreputable Powderly, who had been convicted by them at the Philadelphia General Assembly the year previous, of appropriating for his salary the funds collected for the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene strikers, and who therefore had been deposed, would get back to power. He, and his underlings, Weeping Charley Martin of Tiffin, Ohio, among the lot, were prowling around the New Orleans General Assembly. The Socialists at that General Assembly also felt that they could not absolutely shoulder the responsibility for the Sovereign administration. These had not yet been found out to be crooks, but they had amply displayed their ignorance of the Labor Question. In view of these facts, the Socialists at that General Assembly, there were seven of them, decided that the only way by which they could justify to themselves and the Labor Movement their continued support of the Sovereign administration was to take possession of the agitation branch of the Order—its "Journal." Accordingly these seven men demanded of the Sovereign administration that they, the seven, of whom DeLeon was one, should name the editor of the "Journal." The demand was formally and solemnly granted, and before leaving New Orleans a document, addressed to Sovereign and the General Executive Board, naming Lucien Sanial as the editor of the "Journal," and bearing the signatures of the seven Socialists, was handed by them in a body to Sovereign. These are the facts. The Flannagan affidavit was a perjury. To complete the story, Sovereign and his administration broke their pledge, whereupon the Socialists at the next General Assembly (Washington, D. C., 1895) turned around and smashed Sovereign and his clique, after convicting them of political crookedness in behalf of the Democratic party in their management of the "Journal."

J. H., PATTON, PA.—As a rule delegateship to a pure and simple convention is one of the sops that the fakirs corrupt their rank and file with. Being so, it certainly comes within Section 6 of Article II. of the Socialist Labor Party constitution.

"S. D. P.", MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Just look at the thing closely. One Social Democratic Party set, the set upon which the Socialist Labor Party has more direct influence rejects "temporary demands;" another set upholds "temporary demands;" one set condemns the idea of "boring from within" a Union party; another set upholds the idea and practices it. Here you have antipodal tactics. Each set rakes in votes its own way, and what do you see now? Each set claims all the vote of all the sets. Is not that lump vote a veritable snowball, with no more cohesiveness than snowballs manifest to the sun's rays?

A. L., FAIRFIELD, CONN.—You can't find any Socialist writer who says that murderers will not be punished in the Co-operative Commonwealth. That's no argument that they will be allowed to go at large. To the question, put by a representative of capitalism: "Suppose men refused to work in the coal mines?" any other than the prompt answer: "The state would draft men for the mines in such an emergency, just as it drafts men for the army in time of danger," would be a cowardly dodge. Wherever possible, a question must be answered squarely on the theory that it proceeds from. After that the theory it proceeds from may be taken up and demolished. The question proceeded from the capitalist theory that, under Socialism, there will be "disagreeable" work in the identical sense of the term to-day. After squarely meeting the question, the Socialist proceeds to demolish the theory by showing that "disagreeable" work would not exist; shorter hours of labor in such work, the knowledge that one is not exploited, and the civic virtues that the Socialist Republic will inevitably generate, all that will render wholly unnecessary any "drafting." Volunteers will be ample. Question and answer were correctly reproduced in the interview.

W. F., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Don't you realize the immoral atmosphere that your capitalist press is moving in? It denounces Socialism, but it is careful not to let its readers know what it is.

S. K., NEW YORK.—There is no valid objection to the term, "Rising Moon Association."

It is true that, in strict astronomic sense, the moon does not rise. But neither does the sun. And yet astronomers themselves, and all the scientific publications, followed by the more popular almanacs, use the terms "sunrise" and "sunset." These terms have come to be purely technical, and no longer literal. As such they are universally used, and convey the correct idea of the "start of day" and the "close of day." There can be no valid objection to a term, on the ground of its literal incongruity, if the term has by usage acquired a distinct meaning, so distinct as to mislead nobody. Another instance in point is the word "umbrella" (shade-giver). Who would raise an objection to "umbrella," when what he means is something to keep away the wet? "Rising Moon Association" is quite a poetic term, meaning an association that, in the measure that it rises, dispels darkness during the hours of Nature's rest.

A. L., LOUISVILLE, KY.—"Wiener Arbeiter-Zeitung," Vienna, Austria.

N. A. N., WHATCOM, WASH.—You are partly answered above in the answer to "Impartial, Syracuse, N. Y." Shall add this to you. Take Harriman's own version of the New Haven debate. He issued it in print. You will there find the Socialist Labor Party open with an academic and courteous argument. You will there find your side answer with a bucketful of impropriety. That publication is a monumental lie given to the charge that the Socialist Labor Party uses only abuse in its arguments.

J. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.—No sensible man will hold an editor responsible absolutely for a signed article contributed to the paper. The article stating that Debs traveled on passes, stated the fact circumstantially. It was published July 9, 1899, and was signed. If the allegation is untrue, Mr. Debs will be allowed ample space in these columns to deny it.

G. R. D., WACO, TEX.—This is what's the matter with Keinard. The gentleman has the soul of a medieval creditor. Engels somewhere compiles the tortures that the medieval creditor could impose upon his debtor. Shakespeare depicts the same spirit dramatically in Shylock. The Party owed Keinard money. He was exacting, flinty, clawy in his demands; and his jaws snapped like a shark's, and his eyes glistened like a vulture's, when he demanded. The Party, in its poverty, could not pay; in its financial struggles it hoped its creditor members would be considerate. Middle Ages Creditor Keinard cared nothing for that. "My money! My money!" was his slogan. He started a business of his own, as the wages here were too small for him. His business went up the flue. That was an additional aggravation. The Middle Ages Creditor's spirit quite overmastered him. To get his money he had to sue. To sue he had to justify himself unto his better self. And thus was born that turgid, lurid, indecorous, lying, cowardly letter resigning. As you will perceive, while he claims to want "twentieth century Socialism," he was really after "tenth century Creditorism." That's it in a nutshell.

S. V. L., WINONA, MINN.—Just the other way. It is the Socialist Labor Party that believes in Trades Unionism, and it is the Social Democratic Party that doesn't. Scratch any "intellectuals" of the Social Democratic Party, and you will find an anti-Trades Unionist. They have no conception of the thing. They are all of the banale opinion that "the Unions will go to smash, and then we will have the goodwill of their members." Such is their childish reasoning.

I. F., NEW YORK.—The "Berger "Socialistic" propositions, introduced in the American Federation of Labor convention, for "pensions" and the like are legitimate emanations from the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. This party starts where the German Social Democracy runs into the ground.

P. N., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—"Il Proletario," $1 a year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months, 2 Hancock street, New York, N. Y.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

That 1000 per week increase in circulation of The Monthly People which we have set out to get, has not been reached yet. Far from it. From November 15 to 22, inclusive, 567 subscriptions were received. If we are to reach 50,000 circulation the first year, better work will have to be done. The comrades are surely rested enough after the election to take hold of The Monthly People, while the interest in the movement created by the campaign is still fresh in the public mind. The Monthly People is a splendid propaganda organ and it is up to you to utilize it.

The following are the names of those sending in ten or more readers during last week:

C. W. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass......	57
R. H. Skeggs, Grand Junction, Cal...	30
Fred Larson, Deer Creek, Okla.......	27
Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex....	27
Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y....	20
W. M. Corbett, Watervliet, N. Y....	20
J. T. B. Geariety, Rochester, N. Y..	19
Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky......	16
F. F. Young, Cincinnati, O.........	15
E. Schade, Newport News, Va......	15
F. Bombach, Boston, Mass...........	14
J. H. T. Juergons, Canton, O.......	14
P. Friesema, Detroit, Mich.........	12
W. T. Cathey, Fulton, Ky...........	11
G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass........	11
Sam'l Johnson, St. Paul, Minn......	10
John H. Behr, Akron, O.............	10
Theo. Kaucher, Cincinnati, O.......	10
J. W. Ryan, Lynn, Mass.............	10
F. Thorr, Spokane, Wash............	10
C. M. White, South Sharon, Pa....	10
J. M. Mullin, Richland Center, Pa...	10
N. Fulks, Paducah, Ky..............	10
E. A. Silberberg, W. Hoboken, N. J..	10
Thos. Jeffrey, Edinburg, Scotland....	10
T. J. Lyng, Dublin, Ireland.........	10
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.........	10
James Doyle, Louisville, Ky.........	10
Michael Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y....	10
J. D. Weinstein, Roxbury, Mass....	10

It will no doubt be of interest to our readers to learn, that L. Fleischmann of Pretoria, South Africa, sent in six subscriptions. The Monthly People, to foreign countries in the postal union, has been put at 25 cents per year.

We can no longer furnish new readers with the first issue of The Monthly People. The edition of 10,000 copies has been exhausted.

Now, then, let us push on to the 50,000. The question is not: can it be done; but: will it be done.

The Weekly People is steadily increasing in circulation, but there are important towns in which the Party organization exists and yet the list of readers is ridiculously small. We would point out to the comrades in such places that constructive work cannot be done without first pushing the Party press. See to it, one and all, that The Weekly People agent's report is made a feature of the order of business at every meeting.

A few determined and tireless workers in every Section do the most of the work. Many seem to think that having elected an agent for the Party papers that ends their duty, and they leave it all to the agent. The agent should really be the connecting link between this office and the Section. He should keep track of subscriptions, accounts, etc., and in the gathering of subscriptions should have the aid of every Party member. Don't leave it all to the agent.

Sections and agents, when making remittances to this office, or the Labor News Company, should invariably send the bills which they get from this end. This should be done whether the account is paid in full or not. It avoids the duplication of receipts and where a Section has three or four accounts we know by the [illegible] just which account you wish to pay.

Hereafter we shall not send receipts to individual subscribers to The Weekly People. The fact that you get the paper is acknowledgment enough. To those sending in Monthly People subscribers, ten or more, we shall not send receipts. Watch this column for acknowledgment.

A new pamphlet has been issued by the Labor News Company. It is "Historical Materialism," by Frederick Engels. This is a work that should be read by all who would comprehend Socialism as a scientific and living fact. The Socialist proceeds from facts, not from his wishes or what he conceives might, or might not be. If you would ground yourself in the knowledge needed to carry the movement through the class struggle to victory you cannot do better than read this pamphlet. It costs but five cents and may be had by sending that amount to the New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade street. New York.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street. Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS at Pythian Castle every Sunday night, at 8 o'clock.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont.—Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held November 17. Comrade J. W. Pearse chairman. Roll call showed that Comrade Darch was absent without excuse.

In compliance with a request, the national secretary read the reply sent to the comunication received at last meeting from H. H. Stuart, N. B. The answer was considered very satisfactory.

Communications: From Section Toronto, received and filed; from Du Vernet and Jones, filed; from Comrade Lazarus, of Brantford, Ont., relative to his success in obtaining charter members for a section there. The secretary was empowered to send a charter and an organizer when he received the signed application; from Section London re Connolly; it was decided to write Comrade Kuhn, New York, again in this matter. The secretary was instructed to reply to a query from Section London that the N. E. C. never authorized the advertisement of the Party appearing in an edition of Bellamy's "Looking Backward"; he was also instructed to write The People re a correspondent in Montreal.

The treasurer reported receiving the sum of $1 from Comrade Gordon of Buffalo as a donation to the Defence Fund.

Phil. Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the above named committee was held at The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, on Monday, November 17, for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Grand Concert and Ball on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Daily People. F. Machauer acted as chairman and L. Kobel as secretary. The question of electing a treasurer for the Festival came before the meeting and the secretary reported having spoken to Comrade F. A. Olpp of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and that the latter was willing to accept the position. Olpp was thereupon unanimously elected as treasurer of the Festival. The organizer reported progress in the matter of securing first class talent for the vaudeville programme. He is to receive in a few days the names of the performers and the titles of their acts from the manager of a theatrical agency which he visited, and will be ready to make full report at the next meeting. He also reported that throwaways and posters announcing the affair will be ready in a few days, and that presents for the Bazaar and Fair are beginning to come in pretty lively. He further reported that there is quite a demand for tickets and believes that it will be necessary to have more printed. It was decided to call upon the sub-division of Section New York to elect two members from their midst to do committee work at the Festival and that the names and addresses of those elected should be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Monday, November 24, to complete the necessary arrangements.

L. Kolb, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged	$249.17
20th A. D., N. Y., bal. on list 51	2.45
20th A. D., N. Y., bal. on list 52	3.75
16th, 18th A. D.'s, B'klyn, list 139	1.51
6th, 10th A. D.'s N. J., list 12	.25
32d, 33d A. D.'s N. J., list 80	1.75
28th A. D., N. Y., list 68	.50
28th A. D., N. Y., list 70	4.00
28th A. D., N. Y., list 71	1.25
16th, 18th A. D.'s, B'klyn, list 135	.25
35th A. D., N. Y., list 96	1.25
Total	$266.13

Organizations that have lists are urgently requested to as soon as possible deliver to the undersigned all moneys thus far collected.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

FURTHER PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR THE BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Tillie Shaffer, New York, Fine Sofa Pillow. J. Kiefer, Jersey City, Box of Havana Cigars. Thos. O'Shaunessy, New York, Elegant Plush Box. 35th A. D., New York, Punching Bag. F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., Two Silk Sofa Cushions. Mrs. Ferguson, New York, Handsome Baby's Crochet Jacket, bed room slippers and fancy cup and saucer. M. Hesselberg, New York, Two dozen shaving brushes. Wolf Kops, New York, hand-painted tea set. Miss Emma Kops, New York, three imported steins. Miss Emma Kops, New York, fancy match holder.

G. Langhaus, Utica, N. Y., two comb boxes.

Mrs. E. Busson-Popper, sofa cushion.

Miss Rose Harkow, Brooklyn, elegant pair of bedroom slippers.

John Plomondon, New York, book, Russo's "Social Contract."

Section Westchester County, first class gas stove.

Miss Bella Weisberger, New York, pair of fine bisque figures, three Japanese vases, plaque, pair of pictures, also pair of drawing room pictures.

Mr. Haunenfeld, New York, clothes brush, fine quality writing paper.

Mrs. A. Gerdin, Ontario, Canada, fine white apron.

Miss Ray Dicket, New York, pair of fine vases.

Mrs. H. Kuhn, Brooklyn, beautiful crochet shawl.

A. Weiss, New York, two sterling silver handled took brushes, sterling silver sugar spoon, half a dozen silver spoons.

Joseph Scheuerer, New York, fine leather bound book.

Joseph H. Harkow, Brooklyn, box of cigars.

John Phillips, Stamford, Conn., two sets of nut-crackers and nut picks.

Section Stamford, Conn., beautiful ornaments.

Mrs. George Rose, Stamford, Conn., fine inkstand, brush holder and two embroidered laundry bags.

Charles Praschel, Johnson, N. Y., pair of ladies' gloves.

Anna Wipperman, St. Louis, Mo., two handmade scarfs.

Mrs. Poehland, Brooklyn, two purses, inkstand, toy revolver, thirteen boxes of games, four harmonicas, three flutes and three notebooks.

George Abelson, New York, fine imported stein.

Unknown, six notebooks, six mirrors, twelve pipes.

Mr. Pandorf, Jersey, two self-heating irons.

Mr. J. Carlipf, New York, two fancy pin cushions and fancy apron.

Mr. Hermanson, New York, six towels, two pair of garters, pearl necklace, seven plush purses, two pictures, pair of suspenders, nine fans.

Baby Mittleberz, New York, umbrella holder, brush pockets (fancy embroidered).

Mrs. Gross, New York, fine embroidered sofa pillow.

Miss Katz, New York, five children's dresses, baby jacket, lady's silk collar, golf skirt.

Mrs. Wonderlieth, New York, pair of vases, glass bowl, two aprons, two cups and saucers, fan.

Mrs. Brauckman, New York, two pictures, fine fancy bags, two embroidered pillows, fine work basket.

Mrs. Jennie Weinberger-Kline, four pieces of bric-a-brac.

Mrs. Brauckman, Secretary.
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

THE TEXAS ELECTION

The Bogus Socialist Badly Defeated, While the Indomitable Socialist Labor Party Triumphed.

Special to The Daily People.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—Once more the "sovereigns" of the Lone Star State have marched to the ballot box to shape their destiny for the next two years, and once more they have rolled up a brutal Democratic majority in perfect keeping with the middle class interests and instincts which still permeate them, and decided that our present system of private property of the means of production shall have a longer lease of life. But they have done more; it is almost a settled fact that the amendment to the constitution, requiring of every voter a poll-tax receipt before he is qualified to vote, has received an overwhelming majority, thereby disfranchising the flotsam and jetsam of the working class, which work here today, yonder to-morrow and gains a foothold nowhere.

The advocates of that infamous amendment had much to say about how it, if carried, would purify the ballot. Tommy-rot! It means simply that the fast-dying middle class has about cast out its last anchor in the hope of saving their half-wrecked, storm-tossed vessel from destruction. What effect this will have in the coming elections we can not tell now, but one thing is certain, it won't purify the ballot one iota.

The S. L. P. has come out on top at the last election. The reports from the State outside of this place (Bexar county) are meagre, and unofficial at that, but enough to assure a substantial increase.

Here in San Antonio we had dead loads of fun with the so-called "Socialist" party. Shortly before election Comrade Frank Leitner had a public debate with the candidate of the S. P. for State Senator, N. L. A. Holman, chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating to the public at large and the workingmen in particular that the Socialist Labor Party and the Kangaroo S. P. were not one and the same, as a good many thought they were. Although the opposing side had the closing argument and used it for all it was worth to villify and ridicule our speaker and our Party, the majority of those present had heard enough to form their opinion.

Some of the candidates of the S. P., especially the above-mentioned Holman (of industrial brotherhood fame ?). and Turber, who ran for congress in the Fourteenth district against Comrade Leitner, had it in their cranium that they would get elected. Both of them asserted that they had a walk-over, but the only difference was that our friends had been walked over by their opponents on the Democratic ticket; or rather they had been run over by the Democratic steam roller. In spite of all the cringing and bowing before the organized scabbery of this city, in spite of the fact that every one of their candidates was a "union" man, the S. P. polled only a few more votes than the straight-backed, uncompromising and incorruptible S. L. P. We never dreamed about electing one of our candidates; we expected to increase our vote over 1900, and we got it, while the bogus bragged about its chances to elect some of their men, and got it—in the neck. One can not imagine a more crestfallen lot of people than they are. Their friends, the labor fakirs, left them in the lurch as usual, and receipted all their wooing with a well administered kick at that part of the body where the back-bone (which is entirely lacking with the S. P.'s) ends at the lower region.

Following is the official count of Bexar county (San Antonio county seat) of the S. L. P. and the S. P.:

	S.L.P.	S.P.
Governor	120	207
Lieut. governor	200	218
Congress, 14th district	147	199
State senator	117	202
Representative (legislature)	126	225

Hurrah for the indomitable S. L. P.

Texan.

SAN ANTONIO'S EFFORT.

Will Concentrate Strength in Attempt to Elect Socialist Alderman.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—Section Antonio, Socialist Labor Party, at its meeting, held November 9, 1902, nominated the following candidates for the city election in February, 1903 (the first ticket in the field, much to the consternation of many people who just recovered from the effects of the general election of November 4):

For Aldermen at Large:
FRED MOELLER.
J. V. KENDALL.
HERMAN LYNG.
A. T. MILLS.
For Alderman of the 7th Ward:
FRANK LEITNER.

We want to concentrate all our efforts on the 7th ward (our stronghold in the city) and see if we cannot elect the first S. L. P. alderman south of the Mason and Dixon line.

We ask you to smoke the Cigarettes which are honestly the BEST

NO HIGHER GRADE POSSIBLE
MOZLE BROS. OF CAIRO, EGYPT, NEW YORK U.S.A.
"MOZLE"
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
NONE BETTER
PLAIN & CORK TIPS
MADE IN 3 SIZES.

10c. 15c. and 25c. a Package

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CIGARETTES
TURKISH RUN

6 CENTS A PACKAGE

If you bought a package of our cigarettes, and they don't give you satisfaction, if you bring them back to us we will refund you four times what you paid for them.

Most of the storekeepers place our Cigarettes in places so that you can't see them and when you ask for "MOZLE" he offers some other brand where his profits are greater, but you just insist on them and take no other

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PITTSFIELD, MASS., NOMINATIONS

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 17.—Robert Rabenstein has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party as candidate for Mayor. City election takes place December 2.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

November 28—Pueblo, Col.
November 29—Colorado Springs, Col.
November 30—Denver, Col.
December 1—Victor, Col.
December 2—Cripple Creek, Col.
December 4—Grand Junction, Col.
December 7—St. Louis, Mo.
December 8—Jacksonville, Ill.
December 9—Springfield, Ill.
December 10—Marion, Ind.
December 11—Detroit, Mich.
December 12 and following days in Canada. This will conclude the tour of Comrade Connolly in America.

Of all the hare-brained schemes for settling the industrial problem that of Dr. Lyman Abbott appears to be the worst. He would democratize industry while preserving the present economic functions of capital and labor. The doctor might just as well try to democratize politics while preserving the political functions of divinely appointed kings and divinely ruled subjects. The conflicting interests make democracy as impossible in one case as it does in the other. The democratic idea was only possible in politics when the divine right of kings was overthrown. Democracy will only be possible in industry when the capitalist class is overthrown. Then there will be no impossible reconciliation of the irreconcilables.

Frick, it is rumored, intends to build in Pittsburg a university that will outshine Carnegie's Institute of Technology. Frick, if report is true, has already outshone Carnegie in his ability to fleece labor, so there is no doubt that he will beat him in the educational philanthropic game, too.

BOSTON, MASS.

Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; $2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

Hamilton, Ohio.

Section Hamilton has established new headquarters, corner of Fifth and Heaton streets.

"BINGHAMTON AWAKE."

(Continued from Page 1)

Here is the report, come up and examine after the meeting is adjourned.

Comrade Patrick Carroll ably assisted me during the time five-minute speeches were in order. I send a clipping from the Binghamton Republican of November 8 which, of course, took the single taxer's side and distorted ours.

After the meeting I sold sixteen books and supplied the audience with leaflets. There were about 300 people present.

There is work to be done, so close up the ranks at every turn, the day is ours. I was invited, and accepted the invitation to dine Sunday evening with a single taxer, who had listened to the debate. We had a very animated discussion on single tax and Socialism. I believe I will be able to organize a Section here on my return.

I start for Scranton, Pa., to-morrow.

W. H. Carroll.

[Enclosure.]

"Workingmen Hear Debate on Socialism.

"Lively Time in Central Labor Union Hall Last Night.

"An audience that crowded Central Labor Union Hall to the doors heard a hot debate last night on the question, 'Resolved, That Socialism, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, is the only true solution of the labor problem.' The chief speakers were F. E. Kennedy, representing the trades unions and opposing Socialism, and W. H. Carroll, of Boston, representing the Socialist Labor Party. There were lots of other speeches, impromptu, and at the close of the meeting there was an informal torrid spell, when dozens of folk surged around the tables, tossed their arms in the air and said excited things.

"First on the programme came Mr. Carroll. He made an impassioned attack on existing conditions and on the capitalists, who he said are the masters of labor, controlling the government and sending troops to shoot down the downtrodden workingmen. Evidently there was a liberal representation of Socialists in the audience, for his utterances were freely applauded.

"Then Mr. Kennedy made a reply, speaking calmly and logically. He said that Socialism means the abolition of property rights, and that property rights will never be abolished without a war. Because one or two rooms in a house are not to the taste, it is no reason for tearing down the whole house. The democratic position is that people shall have as much liberty as possible under existing conditions, but Socialism means the absolute subjection of the individual to majority rule. He condemned Mr. Carroll's assertion that there are classes in this country—unless it be a land and a landless class. The solution of the labor problem, he said, lies in the destruction of land monopoly and not in Socialism, and this reform is to be accompanied quietly and gradually and without the violence which the Socialist programme must engender.

"Time was given for brief speeches, and George W. Walker said that his solution of the labor problem is trades unionism. He cited facts to prove that the unions have raised wages and bettered conditions.

"'Trades unions,' he said, 'have always advocated, and, please God, they always will advocate, the observance of the greatest of commandments, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"Patrick Carroll said that he is opposed to pure and simple trades unionism and that it has failed in many strikes. 'Mr. Kennedy,' he said, 'either doesn't understand Socialism, or else he has wilfully misrepresented it.'

"Summing up, Mr. Kennedy charged that the branch of Socialism represented by Carroll has done everything possible to break up unions.

"Mr. Carroll quoted from Henry George passages appearing to commend the ends sought by Socialism. The interests of capital and labor are not identical, he declared. 'We do preach the class struggle,' he said, 'and insist that you must fight for your rights. We don't believe the nonsense about the brotherhood of employee and employer.'

"After Mr. Carroll had been speaking a few minutes there was a flash and a muffled explosion, apparently nearby. The hall was almost emptied in short order and excitement reigned. Those who poured down the stairway to the street could find no evidence of an explosion in the vicinity.

"Mr. Carroll managed to finish and the livliest part of the meeting came after adjournment, when the most intense interest was shown in the questions at stake. The excitement lasted until about midnight."

What's the matter with Australia? The land of single tax experimentation, compulsory arbitration, woman suffrage, state-owned railroads and other so-called "socialist" institutions, is in the throes of a general depression. The land of the small bourgeois' pride, "the model place to study the most advanced methods of solving the problems of capital and labor"—"the workman's paradise"—is now a veritable capitalist hell! Thousands are out of work and in want to a heartrending degree. Thousands more, anxious to escape the distress and agony of the situation before it is too late, are emigrating,, despite discouraging reports, to South Africa. "The lack of funds to proceed with public works accentuates the severity of the situation," says report.

The conditions now prevailing in the Antipodes, touching as they are, are not without value to the working class. They show that there is no cure for capitalism except by the inauguration of real Socialist institutions, that is by the inauguration of class-conscious Socialism.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Horan's Hall, 255 South Halsted street, corner of Harrison street. Public lectures every Sunday. Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Boulevard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue.

A Few Book Bargains While They Last

Man and Woman. By Havelock Ellis	$1 25
The Criminal. By Havelock Ellis	1 25
The Human Species. By A. DeQuatrefages	1 25
The Village Community. By G. Laurence Gomme	1 25
The Life and Growth of Language. By William Dwight Whitney	1 25
Property: Its Origin and Development. By Ch. Letourneau	1 25
Taxation In American States and Cities. By Richard T. Ely	1 25
Ruins of Empires. By C. F. Volney	75
Darwinism and Politics. By D. G. Ritchie	75
The Republic of Plato	75
Rousseau's Emile	1 25

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Books for Workers

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORKINGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CONSTANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Books Bound in Paper

Almanac, The Socialist. Lucien Sanial	$ 50
Anarchism and Socialism. George Plechanoff	25
Appeal to the Young, An. Peter Kropotkin	05
Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution. Lawrence Gronlund.	50
Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky	05
Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belfort Bax and H. Quelch	10
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling	10
Class Struggle, The. Karl Kautsky	05
Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and Engels	10
Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund	50
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels	05
Economics of Labor. Quelch	05
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx	25
Exploitation of Labor, The. A. P. Hazell	05
Facts: A Pocketbook of Statistics.	15
Labor Question, The. Wendell Phillips	25
Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx	35
Machinery Question, The. G. B. Benham	05
Merrie England. Robert Blatchford	10
New Trusts, The. Lucien Sanial.	05
No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht	10
Our Destiny. Lawrence Gronlund.	50
Patriotism and Socialism. G. B. Benham	05
Philosophy of Happiness. T. Beresford	10
Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab. John Altgeld	.05
Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon	.05
Right to be Lazy, The. Paul Lafargue	10
Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Lassalle	$ 25
Scientific Socialism. Thomas Beresford	10
Silver Cross, The. Eugene Sue	25
Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon	10
Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Aley	05
Socialism and Single Tax. A Debate. Quelch and Wright	05
Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman	05
Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht	10
Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure.	05
Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes.	05
Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky	05
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman	05
Story of the Red Flag, The. G. B. Benham	05
Summary of the Principles of Socialism, A. Hyndman and Morris	15
Taxation. Lucien Sanial	05
Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial	05
Tragic Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Miners	05
Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx	15
Was Jesus a Socialist? James Leatham	05
What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassalle	05
What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon.	05
What Political Economy Teaches. J. R. Widdup	10
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel	25
Working Class Movement in England, The, Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling	10
Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky	05
Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand Lassalle	10

Books Bound in Cloth

Almanac, Socialist, The	$1 00
Anarchism and Socialism. George Plechanoff	50
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. H. M. Hyndman	1 00
Descent of Man. Charles Darwin	75
Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Belfort Bax	1 00
Economics of Socialism. H. M. Hyndman	1 20
Evolution of Property, The. Paul Lafargue	1 00
Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. Edward Bernstein	1 00
Force and Matter. Ludwig Buechner	1 00
History of the Conflict between Religion and Science. John William Draper	1 75
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. E. B. Bax	1 00
Origin of Species. Charles Darwin	75
Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party	1 00
Paris Commune, The Karl Marx	$ 50
Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray.	1 00
Parasitism, Organic and Social. Massart and Vandervelde	1 00
Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belfort Bax	1 00
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Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels	50
Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling	1 00
Social Contract. Jean Jacques Rousseau	75
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman	1 00
Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx	50
Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade. Karl Marx	50
Working Class Movement in America. Edward Aveling	1 00
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel	50

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MORE TIMBUCTOOISM.

Kangs Forget to Caucus for City Election—Must File Petition.

Holyoke, Mass., November 24.—The Holyoke Kangs are in a predicament. They neglected to caucus for the city elections and have to go on the ballot by nomination papers; but to do this they have to change their name again. Under the law they cannot go on as "Socialist Party," but must find some other name for the "party." Our papers are properly filed with the city clerk, but the Kangs' papers are still perambulating in doubt. Wednesday, Nov. 26, is the last day for filing papers.

M. Ruther.

Los Angeles' Vote Increased.

Special to The Daily People.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 20.—Our vote at the November 4 elections for the county ticket is on the average 191, ranging as high as 207. Our vote at last election, two years ago, in the county was 150.

We think this pretty fair considering the place we occupied on the ballot, and taking into consideration that our State ticket had to be written in in the blank column.

Louis C. Haller.

Section Lynn, Mass., Nominations.

For Mayor, J. R. Oldham.

Board of Public Works, Herbert R Manley.

Assessor (3-year term) Frank B. Jordan.

Aldermen (Ward 3), John A. Henley; Frank Keefe.

Ward 4, John U. Ryan; Michael Tracey.

Ward 5, Michael Breen; Charles N. Wentworth.

Ward 6, Walter Deans; John L Larson.

Ward 7, Carl Sahn.

Common Council, Ward 3, John F. Coyle; Isidore Copperman.

Ward 4, David Campbell, John A. Hickey; Jacob Overs; John Hagan.

Ward 5, James Goodwin, David Shaw.

Ward 7, William Nockles; Thomas N. Birtwill.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures Sunday afternoons, to which the public and readers of The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top floor, over German-American Bank Building.

November 30.—Subject: National Civic Federation. Speaker, R. Koeppel.

December 7.—Subject: The Labor Movement. Speaker, J. Kircher.

December 14.—Subject: Reform or Revolution. Speaker, J. D. Goerke.

December 21.—Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger.

December 28.—Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

James Matthews, Organizer.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
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